FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

L. XX. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 21, 1837. [NO. 1046.

ED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
Edward J. Hale,
per annum, if paid in advance;
aid during the year of subscrip-
$3 50 at the end of the year.

ISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents
or the first, and thirty cents for each
ublication. Advertisers are requested
umber of insertions desired, or they
nued till forbid, and charged accord.

the Editor must be post paid.

For Sale.

Brass Eight day TIME PIECE. Also,
rb English Brass Eight day CLOCK,
hogany cases. Warranted first rate
s.
WARREN PRIOR.
1837. 45-3w.

NOTICE.

scriber having qualified as Executor
st Will and Testament of JOHN M.
ceased, hereby notifies all persons in-
e said Estate, to make *immediate* pay-
her indulgence cannot be given; and
aving claims against said Estate, to
within the time prescribed by law;
will be plead in bar of a recovery.
JAMES C. DOBBIN, *Executor.*
1837. 45tf.

Dollars Reward.

AY from the Subscriber on the 6th
a Negro Boy named Charles, about
ge. He was purchased in Baltimore,
bably try to get back, he is dark com-
a very peaceable boy, and tells plau-
had on when he left, a white straw
ntaloons, and a round-about Jacket,
cut from ear to ear, similar to an inch
ound his head.) Any person that will
me, or lodge him in any Jail in this
have the above reward, or fifteen Dol-
out of the State.
HIRAM ROBINSON.
le, June 12, 1837. 45 2w.

Dollars Reward.

AY from the Subscriber on the 19th of
y Boy SHADRACK, by profession a
orses and a Groom, he is a bright Mu-
ender form, and about 25 years of age,
9 inches in height, he is well known
h and Halifax, N. C, having former-
to Gov. Burton, and will probably
y there.
FIFTY dollars for his apprehension
in some Jail, so that I can get him. I
nk, and compensate any gentleman
ive any information concerning him,
ll please address Doctor William R.
gton, N. C, or myself at Lodi, Abbe-
, South Carolina.
WILLIAM EDDINS.
1837. 45 6w.

Lost,

eville, or on the Road leading to Wil-
, between Fayetteville and my resi-
aden County, on the evening of 8th, or
the 9th inst. a red morocco double
BOOK, containing two Ten dollar Bills of
the State of No. Carolina, two notes on
Council, one for Fifty, the other for Ten
note on Thos Scriver for $5, one Due
by Willkings & Belden, for $5, written
cil; one Judgment *vs.* Arch'd. McDon-
for $37 50 with interest, on which there
edits one for $5, the other for $15. D.
s receipts for wood amounting to $32 50.
count *vs.* Mr. Randal Johnson which is
ugh not receipted and perhaps other
recollected.
able reward will be given for the de-
d Book and contents to John Munn, in
, or to myself in Bladen County.
ns are cautioned against trading for
above notes, as payment has been
JAS. S. DUNHAM.
1837. 45-3w.

NOTICE.

DWELL and Armelin Bryan, qualified
rs of the last will and testament of
y, deceased, at February Term 1837,
unty Court. All who are indebted
state are requested to come forward
ayment, and all those having claims
d to bring their accounts forward
henticated agreeable to law or they
d of recovery.
45 2w-pd.

25 REWARD,

e paid to any person who will lodge
man DICK, in any jail in the State.
ick Layer and Plasterer by trade, and
in most of the Counties in the Eastern
State. He is a stout black fellow,
rs of age, and plausible in his carriage.
WM. H. BEATTY.
ay 30, 1837. 43 tf.

CAUTION.

ons are cautioned against trading for
made by Thomas Musselwhite, to
er and his wife Catharine Porter, for
orty Five Dollars, dated about January
nine months after date; the subscriber
eceived any part of the said sum, nor
he note in any way. The present
uested to return it to the subscriber.
SPENCE PORTER.
unty, *June* 1, 1837. 44-3w

ith's Anti-Dyspeptic PILLS.

neatly put up in tin boxes, with an
containing directions for their use.
s per box, for sale, wholesale and re-
rug and Medicine Store of
THOS. J. JORDAN,
Green street.
37. 44-tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

INTMENT,

cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and
umours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old
Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swell-
flammations, Scalds and Burns, Wo-
Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains,
Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles,
diseases generally.
per pot, or $9 per dozen. For sale by
THOS. J. JORDAN,
Green Street.
837. 44tf.

QUITY BLANKS.

nd Master's Deeds,
as to bring in parties.
PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

ildren's Toy Books,

the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE

JOURNAL OFFICE, FOR SALE.

OWING to the intended removal of one of the Editors, and the wish of the other to devote himself more exclusively to the duties of his profession, the undersigned offer for sale, the Establishment of the *North Carolina Journal Office.* The Office is well found in Job, Newspaper and Ornamental Type; the list of Subscribers is tolerably large, and they doubt not, might be greatly augmented by a little exertion. To any person desirous of embarking in the business, it offers inducements not inferior to any in this State, but to a practical printer, they know of no investment he could make of his money that would yield him a more profitable return
HYBART & STRANGE.
Fayetteville, 30th May, 1837.
☞Printers will confer a favor by giving the above two or three insertions in their papers.

PROCLAMATION,

By the Governor of North Carolina.

200 Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS it has been made known to me by the verdict of an Inquest held by the Coroner, that A. G. Keys, of the county of Martin, was recently murdered in said county, and that George W. Coburn, (of the county and State aforesaid,) stands charged with the commission of the said felony; and whereas it is represented that the said George W. Coburn is a fugitive from justice:

Now, therefore, to the end that the said George W. Coburn may be apprehended and brought to trial, I have thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, offering a reward of two hundred dollars, to any person or persons who will apprehend and confine him in the jail, or deliver him to the Sheriff of Martin county; and I do moreover hereby require all officers, whether civil or military, within this State, to use their best exertions to apprehend, or cause to be apprehended, the said fugitive.

Given under my hand as Governor, and the Great Seal of North Carolina, at the city of Raleigh, this 26th May, A. D. 1837.
EDWARD B. DUDLEY.
CHRISTOPHER C. BATTLE, *P. Sec'y.*

G. W. Coburn is about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, thick set, of an athletic and muscular constitution, complexion rather florid, full face, speaks short and quick when spoken to, with eyes somewhat downcast. It is believed he wore on leaving a blue cloth coat with velvet collar. 44-tf.

More New GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now receiving a variety of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Which makes his present assortment very good, and consists of Coloured and White Muslins; Printed Bishop Lawns; Ginghams and Prints; Black and Green Thule Lace Veils; Green and White Blonde do.; Black and coloured Silks of a superior quality; Wrought Collars; Fancy Handkerchiefs; Black and Blue Black Bombazines; Bobinet and Thread Laces and Edgings; Ribbons; Irish Linens and Lawns; Fine Cambric Handkerchiefs; Silk and Cotton do.; Hosiery and Gloves; Gentlemen's Summer wear in great variety; *Good* and Common Silk Umbrellas; Fine and Common Shirtings & Sheetings; Domestic Plaids and Apron Checks; a few cases Fine Black and White fashionable Hats; Cheap do; and a great many other articles;—all of which is offered low at Wholesale or Retail for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.
☞South Carolina money will be taken at par for Goods.
EDMUND J. LILLY.
Fayetteville, May 31, 1837. 43-4w

Office of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company, May 22, 1837.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day.
Resolved, That in order to complete the Survey and examination of the country, now *nearly finished*, an Instalment of One Dollar on each Share be called for, payable on or before the 20th day of June. By the order of the Board.
E. L. WINSLOW, Pres't.
The Salisbury papers, Wilmington Advertiser, Lincoln Transcript, and Rutherford Gazette will give this notice three insertions. 43tf.

Umbrella Lost.

A BLACK SILK UMBRELLA, with a small black knob, set with pearl, and a small brass plate on the side with "Forbes" engraved on it, was lost on Sunday evening last. The finder will please return it to this office.
May-31, 1837. 43 tf.

Public Notice is hereby Given,

THAT all debts, of every nature and kind, due and owing by any persons in the State of N. Carolina to the late Firm of James Hamilton & Son, or to the Firm of Hamilton & Cole, of the City of New York, as also all property belonging to said Firm in said State, has been duly assigned to me as their Trustee, by virtue of an instrument of assignment, dated April 17th, 1837.
All persons indebted to either of the above Firms, will therefore pay the same to me or to my authorized Agent, and to no other person, and all debts now due, unless forthwith liquidated, will immediately be put in suit.
WM. R. FOSDICK,
No. 29, Broad Street.
New York City, May 12, 1837. 41-2m

BEEF and MACKEREL.

FOR Sale by the Subscribers,
30 bbls. prime New York BEEF.
30 do. No. 3 MACKEREL.
—ALSO—
10 bbls. White Havana SUGAR.
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
May 16, 1837.

Assignee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. J. C. Latta, on the 10th day of March 1837, assigned his Notes and Book Accounts, to me to pay certain accounts therein specified, therefore all those indebted either by note or account, are requested to call and make immediate payment as longer indulgence cannot be given.
WILLIAM S. LATTA, *Assignee of J. C. LATTA.*
May 17. 41-6w.

FOR RENT.

A TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE, with an excellent Well of water in the yard, and a Garden. Apply to
JOHN McARN.
May 17, 1837. 41tf

J. A. Pleasants, M. D.

Dentist,

WILL be in Fayetteville shortly; he has just returned from Europe, and has a fine collection of beautiful TEETH.
February 9, 1837. 27tf

Blank Warrants

For sale at this Office.

The Mutual Insurance Company of Fayetteville.

APPLICATIONS for Insurance against Fire will be received by the Secretary, from and after the 10th day of May, 1837.
A copy of the Charter will be furnished those who desire to examine the principle upon which the Company is formed, on application to the Secretary.
C. P. MALLETT, Pres'dt.
W. WINSLOW, Sec'y.
May 9, 1837. 40tf

GLAD TIDINGS.

Peters' Vegetable PILLS,

HAVING stood the test of experience, are recommended to the Public as decidedly superior to any combination of Medicine ever offered to the American People. The proprietor of these pills, being a regular bred physician, and having practised his profession extensively for many years in different climates, is enabled to offer to the afflicted invalid a medicine on the effects of which he is willing to risk his reputation.
He does not pretend that they are a positive cure, or even beneficial in every complaint, but he most firmly believes that in all diseases where a cathartic or an aperient medicine is needed, they will be found far superior to any of those drastic purgative medicines which are so much puffed in the public prints as purifiers of the blood. When taken according to the directions accompanying them, they are highly beneficial in the prevention and cure of bilious fevers, fever and ague, dyspepsia, liver complaints, sick headache, jaundice, asthma, dropsy, rheumatism, enlargement of the spleen, piles, cholic, female obstructions, heart burn, nausea, furred tongue, distension of the stomach and bowels, incipient diarrhœa, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, blotched or sallow complexion, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.
Wherever these pills have been once introduced into a family they become a standing remedy, and are called for again and again, which is sufficient proof of their good qualities.
Perhaps no article of the kind has ever been offered to the Public supported by testimonials of a character so decisive, from sources as respectable, or that has given more universal satisfaction.
They have the testimony of the whole medical profession in their favor, while not a single case of ill consequences or inefficiency can be alleged a gainst them.
Hundreds and thousands bless the day they became acquainted with Peters' Vegetable Pills, which, in consequence of their extraordinary goodness, have attained a *popularity unprecedented* in the history of *medicine.*
The very circumstance alone, that *physicians* in every part of the Union, (but more especially in the Southern States, where they have long been in use,) are making free use of them in their practice, *speaks volumes* in their praise. Add to this the fact that all who use, invariably recommend them to their friends, and the testimony in their favor is almost irresistible. As an anti-bilious remedy, and to prevent costiveness, they have no rival. One fifty cent box will establish their character, and prove that there is truth even in an advertisement.
Prepared by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D. at his institution for the cure of obstinate diseases by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129 Liberty street, New York. Each box contains 40 pills.—Price 50 cents.
For sale by
E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, May 9, 1837.

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1837.

William Flowers } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT,
vs. } *Levied on Land.*
Robert Hataway. }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Robert Hataway, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore *Ordered by the Court*, that publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for six weeks, notifying the said Robert Hataway to appear at the next term of said Court, to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the third Monday in July next, then and there to plead to issue, or judgment will be entered up against him pro confesso, for the Plaintiff's claim, and the Land levied on condemned, subject to the same.
Witness, Graham A. Nicholson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the third Monday in April, A. D., 1837.
[41] G. A. NICHOLSON, Clerk.

Notice.

AT the November Term, 1834, of Bladen County Court, the undersigned administered on the Estate of the late Isabella Davis, deceased.—The Heirs entitled to distribution, are informed that the Funds are now ready. Interest will not be paid on any of the items, to any of the distributees after this day.
ABSALOM POWELL,
Adm'r de bonis non.
May 27, 1837. 44-6tpd.

☞I am at present receiving South Carolina Notes in payment for Goods.
JOHN McARN.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

To the Editors of the Register:

GENTLEMEN,—I beg you to accept for yourselves, and to convey to your brethren of the Editorial corps of North Carolina, an assurance of my tender and compassionate sympathy, under the existing circumstances of distress. Mr. Van Buren is seated in the Presidential chair for the next four years. Our first Governor and Legislature, under the new Constitution, have been selected, and are to occupy their places for more than a year to come. Dreadful accidents, horrid murders, calves with three heads, and children with two, really do not seem to be as frequent as formerly, either because people have become more prudent and less ready to take each other's lives, and dame Nature, wearied out with play, has determined that affairs shall proceed for a while in their regular course; or, that there is at this time a dearth of genius in the line of dreadful accident-making for the newspapers. Of the canvass for seats in the next Congress, it may be expected that it will afford a temporary relief, and when the tide of travel gets fairly in motion, the Rail Roads will yield a tolerable supply of fractured limbs and broken heads. But at present, with no great movement on the Eastern Continent, and with only the pressure in the money market at home, the condition of editors is most unhappy; and, it behooves all who "have nature in their breasts," to come to their relief. I offer you, therefore, the accompanying papers, which, in brighter and happier days, would hardly be entitled to publication. They are not of great importance, and yet, as they throw some little light on the settlement of the State, it may be well enough to place them where they may be easy of access to those who are curious about such matters. They were procured under the following circumstances:

Franklin states in his Memoirs, that when he established himself as a printer in Philadelphia, his partner in business was "Hugh Meredith, a Welsh Pennsylvanian, thirty years of age, bred to country work, honest, sensible, a man of experience, and fond of reading, but addicted to drinking." Meredith's father, by the terms of the contract, was to furnish the small capital required, to which Franklin's superior skill in the business of printing was to be held an equivalent, and the profits equally divided between them. The types and press were procured, and one-half of their cost advanced by the elder Meredith. But, after the partnership had continued for some time, Hugh Meredith's habits of dissipation gaining ground, and his father being unable to raise money for the payment of the balance, it was dissolved. I quote from the Memoirs, Franklin's account of Meredith's reply to a proposal, on his part, to surrender the whole business, and of what occurred thereupon.

"I see," said Meredith, "this is a business I am not fit for. I was bred a farmer, and it was a folly for me to come to town, and put myself, at thirty years of age, an apprentice to learn a new trade. Many of our Welsh people are going to settle in North Carolina, where land is cheap. I am inclined to go with them, and follow my old employment. You may find friends to assist you. If you will take the debts of the company upon you, return to my father the hundred pounds he has advanced, pay my little personal debts, and give me thirty pounds, and a new saddle, I will relinquish the partnership, and leave the whole in your hands. I agreed to this proposal; it was drawn up in writing, signed and sealed immediately. I gave him what he demanded, and he went soon after to Carolina, whence he sent me next year two long letters, containing the best account that had been given of that country, the climate, the soil, husbandry, &c. for, in these matters, he was very judicious. I printed them in the papers, and they gave great satisfaction to the public. I think this was in or about the year 1729."

I have long had an anxiety to know in what part of North Carolina these Welsh emigrants established themselves, and what Hugh Meredith had to say about the country, and made an unsuccessful attempt, some 12 or 14 years ago, to obtain from the Franklin Library, in Philadelphia, a file of the newspaper in which the two letters appeared, but was unsuccessful. Last summer, by calling in a little obstinacy, or perhaps of that impudence, which Hume somewhere ranks amongst the moral virtues, to my aid, I succeeded in accomplishing my object. It appears that the settlement referred to, was on the lower waters of the Cape Fear, in New Hanover, Brunswick, and Bladen. The worthy names of *Owen, Evans*, and others are supposed to have come into the country at this time, from Bucks county, Pennsylvania. Also, that of Meredith, which is still found in Bladen. But as some of the members of this family, following the example of their worthy ancestor, have been inclined to oil the wheels of life, now and then, with a drop of something comfortable, Meredith has, in the colloquial dialect of the county and neighbourhood where they reside, been transformed into Merry-day. I send you Meredith's first letter for this paper, and reserve the other, which is shorter, and some remarks on his localities, for the next.
L.

THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE, No. 129, Containing the freshest advices Foreign and Domestic,
From Thursday, April 29, to Thursday, May 6, 1731.

The new settlement going forward at Cape Fear, having for the last three or four years past been the subject of much discourse, especially among country people, and great numbers resorting thither continually, from this and the neighbouring provinces, merely to view the place, and learn the nature of the country, that they may be capable of judging whether it will probably be an advantageous exchange, if they should remove and settle there; and none having at their return, published their observations for the information of others, the following account of CAPE FEAR, extracted from the private letters of a judicious and impartial person, who lately resided there some time, and who had not the least interest that might induce him either to commend or discommend the country beyond the truth, it is thought will not be unacceptable to a great part of our readers.

CAPE FEAR is the name mariners give to a spit of land which runs out to sea on the east side of the mouth of *Clarendon* (commonly called *Cape Fear*) *River*, and vulgarly gives name to a great western part of North Carolina, now called *New Hanover Precinct;* the pitch, or outward point of the Cape, is laid down to be in 33 d. 30 min. N. lat. and the body of the country lies to the northward of it, and runs westward to the sea shore about 80 miles, where it joins South Carolina; and eastward I know not how far, but I believe no great way. The country in general is very low and level, especially back from the rivers; the swamps and savannas seem to be as low as the rivers, and are in fact very little higher. Most of the country is well clothed with tall pines, excepting the swamps, savannas, and some small strips by the sides of rivers. The only town they as yet have is *Brunswick*, seated on the river Clarendon, about 18 or 20 miles from the mouth of it, having a commodious place for ships to lie safe in all weathers, and is likely to become a place of trade, and the seat of government; though at present a poor, hungry, unprovided place, consisting of not above 10 or 12 scattering mean houses, hardly worth the name of a village; but the platform is good and convenient, and the ground high, considering the country. There are several rivers that water this division or district. The westernmost is a little river near South Carolina; then the Shelote river and Lockard's Folly. These three enter the sea 10 miles distance from each other, and are, by reason of sand bars across the mouths of them, navigable but for boats, shallops, and the like small craft. The next is Elizabeth river, which is but small, and of no great length, entering the great river Clarendon near the mouth.—This river Clarendon is estimated the best for navigation of any along that shore, even from the Capes of Virginia to 80 or 100 miles westward of Charlestown, in South Carolina, as having the deepest channel, and easiest to find. Yet with some reason, I am inclined to believe that there are within that distance, several as good if not better. However, it is certainly a noble river, the best and almost the only one of consequence in all North Carolina. It is about half a mile wide at Brunswick, and the tide ebbs and flows between 3 and 4 feet, neap tides. Vessels above 50 or 60 tons, English make, cannot go above 6 or 8 miles above the town, but small craft may go 20 or 30; and much farther they might were it not for the multitude of logs that have fallen into the rivers, which are so heavy and solid that they lie at the bottom, and many of them show but little appearance of decay. This river divides itself about 10 miles above the town. The main branch, which is by much the largest, and runs by far the longest course, it called the *Northwest*, and the other *Northeast*, up which I was about 50 miles by land, (by water it was about 80,) which took up two days' walking, an account of which will give you an idea of the country in general.

At our first setting out, we had a sandy pine barren to walk in, which was covered pretty thick with large pine trees, and underneath, small myrtle bushes full of berries, and some other small bushes to me unknown, growing in a white sand, with a black sandy mould underneath; which, when cleared, yields a tolerable crop of Indian Corn and Beans; but of Potatoes of the Bermudas sort, Squashes, Pompions, and the like, a vast increase, as will the worst dry land they have; though I cannot think any land of this kind lasting. We were not gone above a mile, before we came to some small savannas, which are grassy plains, having few or no trees on them, and are either wet or dry, according to the season. They were now very wet, by reason of the rains that had fallen a few days before. The savannas are good pasturage for cattle. Beneath the grass there is a fine black mould, (in some but thin, in others a very good thickness,) on a bluish white clay. In moderately wet summers, they might make a tolerable good rice ground, as is done with the like in South Carolina. They are so well clayed at bottom, that what rain falls on them is a long while draining off. In about 8 miles going, it was almost all savannas, and one of them, the way we went, I think could not be less than two miles broad; and the path, I suppose, was laid out the best way that could be without going very much about. The water was mostly ancle deep on them. When we had passed these, we entered into pine land, at first barren, but it soon grew better, and as it mended, the pines grew thinner, so that in a mile, there was scarce one to be seen; but in their stead, good oak and hickory, and the land had small ascents and descents, with fine runs of water in the vallies, passing among limestone rocks, which, in their qualities, are much like those of Pennsylvania, only in this way they differ, that these seem for the most part to be oyster and other shells cemented together. This is visible on the outside, but more so when the stones are broken; for then the different kinds of shells may be easily distinguished. Of these they make their best handmill stones, and I believe may make good watermill stones, when they have such to try them with. The land here was very good, and the second best I saw in the country; but it cannot be above 4000 or 5000 acres, and is all settled. In this good land we walked about three miles, and crossed the North-east. After which the good land did not reach above 40 or 60 perches. Then we entered savannas, much such as those we had passed before, only the water was not quite so deep, being seldom over our shoes. Such was our way for 7 or 8 miles, only here and there a narrow strip of pine barren.—Then we came to as good land as I ever saw.—When we came within this, the pines were totally lost, and we had as fine a wood to walk in as could be wished, of all the sorts that are in Pennsylvania, (Chesnut excepted,) besides several other sorts, to me unknown. The land was a fine black mould, in some places on a whitish clay, others on a rusty yellow, and some on a reddish or quite red clay. The three last are counted the best, the other inclining to the savanna kind. There is plenty of limestone here, such as the former, and good water. Here I saw the finest crop of Indian corn I ever have seen, the stalks of which measured 18 feet long. And they told us that the year before that they had 800 bushels of corn off 9 acres of that land, and expected then to have so much. This piece of good land may contain about 6 or 7000 acres.

From hence we set out the next day, and in a course of 16 or 18 miles, most of our way was savanna, not so wet as the day before, and more pine barrens, that looked a little better than those we had before seen, and some spots of good land, the largest about 2 or 300 acres, and some rice swamps. These rice swamps are flat low grounds by the sides of rivers or runs, generally well clothed with tall timber and canes underneath, some with trees only, others all cane. Some are by rivers or runs. When the tide comes, these are overflowed every high tide. Others are above the tide, either far up the rivers, or at the heads of runs, such were those in our way. They are hardly ever quite dry, nor ever so wet as to hurt the rice, unless it be a very wet time indeed. In clearing these swamps, they first cut down the cane and other underbrush and gather it in heaps; then fell the sapplings and great trees; the branches of the trees they generally lop off, and burn with the sapplings, but let their bodies lie and rot, the logs being little minded, because the rice is chiefly managed with the hoe. They are mostly of a deep black mould, and are something boggy. Towards night we got to the house of Mr. David Evans, late a magistrate in New Castle county, upon Delaware. The land he lives on is pretty good, and the highest I saw in the country, but there is only a small body of it.

The next day about noon we embarked in a canoe to return to Brunswick, accompanied by Mr. Evans, and two others, having about 80 miles to row on the river Northeast, which is deep enough for a sloop of 60 tons all the way, and would be navigable for such quite up to Mr. Evans's, were it not for the multitude of logs that lie in it, part of them fast in the sand, with great snags or limbs; and sometimes with either end or the middle quite above or a little beneath the surface. And in some places we saw whole heaps jambed together, almost from side to side, and so firm that they are immoveable, being sound, heavy, fast and deep in the sand. Otherwise this would be a fine river, the tide in a dry time flowing some miles above Mr. Evans's. It is very crooked and deep, and from 10 to 15 perches in the general breadth of it. It is rare to find firm land on both sides opposite, it being swampy on one side or the other, and often on both, and the swamps very large, especially within 20 or 30 miles of its entrance into the Northwest. The water is of a dusky complexion, and looks much like high coloured malt small beer, which is the general hue of all the waters, especially rivers of both North and South Carolina.

THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE, No. 130, Containing the freshest advices, Foreign and Domestic,
From Thursday May 6, to Thursday, May 13, 1731.

All the best of the Land on this River (Northeast) I have already as well as I can given you Account of; but there is a pretty deal more of a middling sort; and yet there can be no great Quantity in any one Piece nor yet any great Number of these spots. The Course of this River, as well as of many other Rivers in these Countries lies near the Sea; and I judge *Mr. Evans's* place before mentioned to be not above 12 or 16 Miles from the main Ocean. There is another River which falls into the *Northwest* on the East side, about 12 Miles above the entrance of the *Northeast;* it is called Black River, from the duskyness of its waters: Upon this Branch they say there are some considerable Tracts of very good land, but it is not well discovered any great way up. The *Northwest* is the most considerable Branch, as well for the Quantities of the best Land, as for the Clearness of its Stream, the Length of its Course, and the petrifying Quality of its Waters, which turn whole Heaps of Logs and entire Bodies of large Trees into solid Stone. I have seen some pieces brought from thence in which the Grain of the Tree was very plain to the Heart, and seemed to be from young black or spanish Oak but they are much too coarse and hard for Hones. The Banks of this Branch are high, the lowest Land on it even the Swamps being 12 or 16 Foot above the common Water, and are as rich Land as can be. The good high Land, which *hardly* ever exceeds two Miles wide from the River is in general from 30 to 40 Foot above the common Water but sometimes in the height of the Freshes there is very little of it dry: These freshes are soon down off the high Land, but the Water remains some Weeks on the lower Grounds to their great Detriment who would raise Corn, Cattle or any thing else. They happen more or less from the latter end of *July* to the beginning of *October*, in which time there are commonly two or three of them. Sometimes they come in *March* or *April*, but not so great or mischievous as the others. A strong North-East Wind is reckon'd a sure Presage of an approaching Inundation; and the fiercer and more lasting this Wind is the greater the Fresh will be: As it happened while I was in that Country when the Water rose as some affirm'd 40 foot perpendicular, but there were none that saw it who did not allow it to be upwards of 30.

There are several considerable Strips of good Land lying near the Sea shore, westward of the Mouth of *Clarendon* River, quite to the Border of *South Carolina*, and on the Head of a large River called *Waccamaw* which runs into *South Carolina*, but all of it lies inconvenient for Water-Carriage and Land-Carriage to any considerable Distance is almost impracticable throughout the Country, by reason of the multitude of Swamps and wet Savanahs which cannot be avoided.

The general way of taking up Land here, is to go to a Surveyor who is impowered to survey and give the Taker-up a Draught or Plot of the same and his Fees will be about 40s or 3£ a *Tract*, which contains 640 Acres and must be settled within two years after taken up, otherwise it is free for another who must be at the same Charge; but if it be settled within the time limited, it may always be held, paying a Quit-rent and Land-Tax. Land may also be purchased by Patent of some Gentlemen who dispose of it at about 3£ a Tract of 640 Acres and no Time limited for settling it; but this way of getting Land is generally disapprov'd and seldom practis'd, the Title not being thought so good: and People daily expect Persons with Power from the King to sell Lands on more easy and certain Terms.

Excepting Chesnut Trees, here are all the kinds you have in Pennsylvania, though but very few of Walnut; here are besides the Cypress, Laurel, Bay, red and yellow Live Oak, and Swamp Oak, all evergreens except the Cypress; with several sorts whose names I know not. Pheasants and Heathhens, here are none, but all other fowl common with you are here, Parroquets in the summer and greater Plenty of Turkeys than ever I saw in Pennsylvania. Here are Foxes, Wolves, Wildcats, Possoms, Rackoons, and Panthers always, and Bears sometimes in great Plenty; also Plenty of Deer but Beavers here are none, nor any Ground Squirrels, though Plenty of Grey and Flying Squirrels; Alligators are very numerous but not very mischievous: however on their Account Swimming is less practised here than in the Northern Provinces.

They have now at Brunswick, Quarterly Courts of Common Pleas and Officers of the Peace, and begin to fall into something like a regular Commonweal: The Inhabitants are mostly such as were born or have lived in the neighbouring Colonies; and This would soon be filled with them and others, were the Country less barren and but tolerably healthful (which it is far from) for one great Discouragement to settling this Place is now quite removed, to wit the *Indians* who drove away or cut off those who attempted the settling it three several times, first the *New England men*, then the *Barbadians* and last my Country man *Thomas James*, whose Settlement they plundered and burnt and murdered him and his family. But now there is not an Indian to be seen in this Place; the *Senekas* (who have always liv'd in Amity with the English) with their Tributaries the *Susquehanah* and *Tuskarorah* Indians having almost totally destroy'd those called *Cape Fear* Indians, and the small Remains of them abide among the thickest of the *South Carolina* Inhabitants, not daring to appear near the out settlements for the very Name of a *Seneka* is terrible to them; as indeed it is to most of these Southern Indians so that I cannot but think both the *Carolinas* as safe as any of the English Colonies on the Main from any future Indian War.

During the Winter I resided at Black-River, in *Winyaw, South Carolina*, near 100 Miles west of Brunswick, where we had not a white Frost so hard as to kill the Leaves of the Tobacco Suckers in general, till the beginning of *November*; and the latter part of that Month and most of *December* was much like the *Pennsylvania October*; and the latter Part of *December* and all *January* even to the second of February was much such like Weather as is common at *Philadelphia* before the Fairs the Ground not frozen two Inches deep and the People begin to look for Spring as you do in *March*. Here was neither Snow nor Sleet all Winter, and I believe the Weather has been much the same at Cape Fear.

To conclude, in the Country I have been describing the cheapest Goods imported are *50 per Cent.* dearer than at *Philadelphia*, and most things *100 per Cent* dearer, as Rum, Ozenbrigs, &c.—Their own Produce is cheap and there is plenty of Provisions for as many as can settle but there is not Land enough in the whole Country for as many Inhabitants as are now in *Bucks County in Pennsylvania.*

NOTES.—My knowledge of New Hanover County is not so accurate that I can decide, positively, respecting all of Meredith's localities. It does not appear, whether he commenced his excursion from near the lower end of Eagle's Island, or from where the town of Wilmington now stands. If from the latter point, he followed with no very great deviations the route of the Roanoke and Wilmington Rail Road.—His distances are probably all of them overrated, as commonly happens with a person traversing an unsettled country for the first time. The second best land he saw, (covered with Oak and Hickory, having small ascents and descents with fine runs of water in the Vallies passing among Limestone rocks) must be in the vicinity of the Hermitage. The land as good as ever he saw, with corn-stalks 18 feet long and yielding nearly 18 barrels of corn to the acre, is beyond doubt Rocky Point, long known as the seat of the Ashe family. Mr. David Evans's land, (of a pretty good

quality and the highest he saw in the country) must have been in the neighborhood of S. Washington. It is remarkable that the logs and billets of petrified wood which abound in Cumberland and Bladen should so soon have attracted attention.—Meredith shares the general prejudice, in regarding the common Hone, composed of a light and a dark coloured plate, as having been produced by petrifaction.

Franklin supposed his partnership with Meredith to have been dissolved in 1729, but the date assigned by him is one year too early. This part of his Memoirs, it will be recollected, was written in England. The first number of the *Pennsylvania Gazette* was issued by Keimer, in Dec. 1728. Franklin and Meredith appear as publishers in Oct. 1729, and the name of Meredith was not withdrawn till May 1732. Franklin represents their first numbers as quite superior to any thing that had been previously published in the Province. If so, the papers of his predecessors must have been a good way below indifferent. Meredith's first letter occupied nearly half of the number in which it appeared. The price of the paper was ten shillings currency, Wheat ranging at the time, through different months, from 2s. 2d. to 2s. 10d. so that four bushels of Wheat would, on an average, have paid a year's subscription. L.

GREAT FLOOD IN BALTIMORE.

OFFICE OF THE SUN, }
Baltimore, Thursday, June 15—12 *o'clock.* }

Last evening about six o'clock, our city was suddenly enveloped in a dark and heavy cloud, which portended an angry storm, and rendered "darkness visible" long before the sun set. Rain soon commenced falling, and continued in plentiful showers till about 7 o'clock, when the storm abated, and every thing indicated a calm and pleasant night. About 9 o'clock another cloud made its appearance in the Northwest, accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning, and peal after peal of thunder, that almost shook the earth to its centre. At a little past 9 o'clock, a terrific blaze of lightning lighted up the adjacent country, which in a few seconds was followed by a crash of thunder which shook the firmest fabric of the city. Such a peal, such a crash, we do not believe ever burst upon the ears of an astonished people. Though, from the time that elapsed between the flash of lightning and the bursting of the thunderbolt, we were led to suppose that it was distant, the concussion of the elements was dreadfully terrific, and was of itself quite sufficient to remind one of the utter feebleness and impotency of man. With this shock of thunder, the rain, which had formerly fallen in copious showers, burst from the heavens in torrents, and continued to fall as if in one interminable cascade, till past one o'clock in the morning, when the stream called Jones's Falls, which runs through the city in a northern and southern direction, became swollen to its banks, and was soon rendered incapable of retaining its boundaries. The several bridges that crossed it, in the neighborhood of the city, were soon carried away by the force of the waters, aided by huge quantities of drift-wood, the fragments of dislodged buildings, &c., all of which, being forced down the stream, brought up against the bridge that crosses the Falls in Gay street, thus penning up the flood below it. The water burst from its banks, and, seeking vent in the lowlands, immediately inundated all that section of the city known by the appellation of the "Meadows."

Such was the darkness of the night, the lateness of the hour, and so little was a calamity so dreadful dreamed of, and so sudden the inundation, that few were afforded time for escape, and the consequence was the sacrifice of many lives—a complete list of which may never be obtained. At this moment we are not enabled to go into a full detail of the dreadful consequences of this inundation; and, for a full account, must wait for further developments. At present, we can only give the following particulars:

Mr. Christopher Weist, sexton to the Rev. Mr Haisperd's church, together with his wife and three children, were drowned. His family resided at the corner of Holliday and Saratoga streets, next door to the church to which the unfortunate Weist was sexton. After the water had subsided, Mr. Weist was found drowned in his bed, with two of his children in his arms; the wife was in another bed, clasping her infant to her bosom.—From these facts it is evident that the dwelling of poor Weist was inundated by an instantaneous rush of water, thus carrying the whole family to the tomb.

Mrs. Catharine Donnelly, an Irish woman, residing at the corner of Gay and Centre streets, was drowned, and her body has been recovered. Her husband is missing, and is supposed to have been carried down the stream and drowned.

A man named Dougherty was drowned at the corner of Concord and Water streets.

A family of colored people, residing in —— street, was also drowned.

In addition to the loss of lives already enumerated, we are sorry to add, that an infant was found dead in the street near the Marsh Market; its parents unknown, but supposed to have shared the same fate of the child.

Mr. Joseph McCann, grocer, corner of Holliday and Bath streets, escaped by getting out of his house and taking refuge in a tree. He at first attempted to cross over Finn's bridge, but finding it impossible to do so, fled to a tree, where he found a retreat till the water receded.

The basement stories of all the buildings in Harrison street, from Gay to Market, were filled with water; and at the lower end of Harrison street some of the second stories were inundated. The buildings in Market street for some hundred yards east and west of Harrison street, were deluged, and as most of them were occupied as stores, the loss of property in that direction must have been very great.

Mr. J. Rurlett's soap and candle manufactory, corner of Pleasant and Holliday streets, had eight feet of water in its first story; damage very considerable.

The corner of Bath and Holliday streets was completely blocked up with drift wood, timber, wrecks of buildings, &c.

Mr. White, who keeps a livery stable in Holliday street, lost about 64 horses and 80 cows, and his distillery was almost all swept away.

Mr. Lee's carriage repository in Holliday street, near to Saratoga, was inundated; 15 carriages were destroyed: loss estimated at $7,000 or $8,000.

The Marsh market was very much injured, and a portion of its north wing will have to be rebuilt. Several of its pillars were carried away, and many of the stalls and blocks were swept into the basin at the foot of the slip, continually filling it up. The water on both sides of the market from 4 to 6 feet high.

Gay street, Market street, and Pratt street bridges were all partially carried away.

It is next to impossible to form any thing like a correct estimate in relation to the loss that the city has sustained by this unprecedented disaster. Ruin stalks through an imposing and important part of the city, and all is excitement.

The more we wander around the scene of desolation, the more fully is the ruin developed. The heart sickens at the contemplation of a scene so dreadful. We cannot go into all the particulars before the departure of the mail. An intelligent gentleman, an old resident of the city, who would not be likely to exaggerate, informs us that the loss cannot be less than *two millions* of dollars. We should think that estimate rather large.

Not less than *fourteen persons* certainly, and, it is feared, many more, were suddenly and most awfully hurried into eternity by the sudden "rising of the waters." So sudden and overwhelming was the rush of the inundation that these unfortunate persons had not time to escape from their dwellings, and were found dead either in their beds, or evidently in the act of a vain endeavor to escape.

GREAT RIOT IN BOSTON.

The Boston papers of Monday furnish us with the following accounts of an alarming riot and loss of life which occurred at Boston on SUNDAY LAST:—

FROM THE MORNING POST.

A terrible conflict commenced yesterday afternoon, about three o'clock, between Engine Company No. 20, and a large Irish funeral procession in East street. There are nearly as many rumors in circulation, as to the origin of the disturbance, as there were parties engaged in it. As far as we could arrive at the facts, they appear to be as follows:—

No. 20, the Extinguisher, had just returned from the fire at Roxbury, and had their engine in the middle of the street in front of the engine house, when the procession came down the street. Some at the head of the procession ordered the engine to be removed from the street, and the company refused to do so. One engine man was laid hold of, and pushed aside. This was resented by his comrades, but, being greatly out numbered, they retreated into their house. The procession then moved on. The Extinguisher's men, in the meantime, prepared to resent their defeat—rang their bell, and sent a man to ring the Rev. Mr. Young's bell, as if for an alarm of fire.

This plan was immediately successful in calling out No. 14, Cataract, which accidentally fell in with the procession at the junction of Summer and Sea streets; but as the hearse was not in sight at this point, the company were not apprized that the large collection of people they ran in among were connected with a funeral. The Irishmen, however, supposed that they came to renew the former conflict, and at once commenced an attack on the men at the ropes.

The company defended themselves as well as they could, and were soon reinforced by Nos. 2, 6, 8, 9, 10, 13, and 20, and straggling members of other companies. The funeral was by this time entirely broken up, and the Irishmen fell back into Broad street, where they made a stand. Bricks and stones then began to fly, and deadly wounds were given. The Irish made numerous sallies, discharging their missiles, but gradually gave way on the South. As they gave ground, the dwellings occupied by their countrymen were attacked, and the windows and every moveable article demolished. There is no reason whatever to believe, that the houses thus assailed, were occupied by the Irishmen who were engaged in the affray.

This outrageous attack was chiefly made by lads about 16 or 18 years of age. Feather beds were ripped open, and their contents poured out at the windows, forming an exact imitation of a snow storm. This work lasted upwards of two hours, the Irish occasionally making ineffectual sallies in defence of the houses. The Mayor was early on the ground, and in one of the sallies was knocked over. The military were ordered out, but as the members of the various companies were naturally much dispersed, they could not be formed till about 6 o'clock, at Faneuel Hall.

The Lancers, under Gen. Davis, formed the van, and were supported by the Boston Light Infantry, and the New England Guards. The Mayor, Aldermen and City Council, were also in the line. They cleared the street instantly, and no further violence was committed, after their appearance. They were soon reinforced by the Washington Light Infantry, City Guards, Rangers, Mechanic Riflemen, and Lafayette Guards.

When the multitude reached the corner of Broad and Purchase streets, they broke the windows of several houses inhabited by Irish residents, entered the houses, broke up the furniture, and emptied the contents of the feather beds. The air, for some distance about the spot was filled with feathers Meanwhile the fight continued—three or four hundred men and boys being actively engaged on both sides.

NEW YORK, June 10.

Immigration.—The suffering produced among the labouring classes by the excess of immigration, and the almost total suspension of mechanical business, may be appreciated by a reference to the Alms House statistics.

The number of emigrants arriving at this port on the 6th, 7th, and 8th of the present month, amounted to *twenty-four hundred.*

The number of paupers now in the Alms House amount to *three thousand and eighty-five.*

The accommodations at this establishment, extensive as they are, are so limited, in comparison with the importunities for admission, that the Public must, ere long, provide some other and more efficient relief for those who are now here, or see those who are expected die in the public streets. This is a subject which, more than any other, calls for immediate action.—*Courier.*

Four thousand one hundred passengers from Europe were landed in this city during the last forty-eight hours preceding Saturday last.—*N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

Tremendous Hail Storm.—We understand (says the Macon Telegraph of the 6th instant,) that a very severe hail storm passed through Houston county, 8 miles below Perry, on Wednesday last, almost entirely destroying the crops on the plantations which lay in its route, particularly that of the Rev. R. E. Brown, destroying his whole crop of Cotton, which was in a very flourishing condition; his Corn was also very materially injured. It is said by a gentleman who was at Mr. Brown's about an hour after, that the hail was knee deep at the time in the hedges of the fences, and that Mr. Brown walked over his field directly after, and affirms that the hail must have been 12 inches deep all over his plantation. Other industrious and persevering citizens of Houston, we doubt not, have suffered as seriously.

It is proposed in a Pittsburg paper that the Government shall improve the climate of the Northern portion of the United States, by "draining the great Lakes." The idea is doubtless suggested by the wonderful skill which the Government has displayed in *draining* the Treasury and the people.

A Prediction.—Mr. CALHOUN, some two or three years since, in a speech on the subject of the currency, remarked "that it was easy to read the future history of the country, if the schemes of the reigning dynasty are not defeated by the People. Anarchy is the high way to despotic power, whether it be a banking or a political despotism. When the Bank of the United States shall be destroyed, the currency will be thrown into such confusion and derangement that the country will be prepared to submit to any National Bank rather than endure the prevailing evils."

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

It will be seen, by the subjoined account of what passed in our Circuit Court on Saturday last, that the Postmaster General, after refusing due respect to the summons to show cause why a *Mandamus* should not issue against him, *has appeared* in Court by Counsel, so far as to desire time to prepare *a paper*, and that the time desired has been readily granted him. Having all possible confidence in the Court, we have no doubt that this is all right. But, surely, if he had any thing to say against the writ issued by the Court, he ought to have said it *before* the writ was issued, and not after.

CIRCUIT COURT, WASHINGTON COUNTY, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1837.

THE MANDAMUS.

UNITED STATES, on the relation of William B. Stokes, Richard C. Stockton, Lucius W. Stockton, and Daniel Moore,

vs.

AMOS KENDALL, Postmaster General of the United States.

At the opening of the Court this morning, Mr. Key rose and said that he had been with the Postmaster General last evening, and had been requested by him to state to the Court that he was preparing a paper in answer to the mandamus of the Court, which he had not been able to complete in time for to-day, in consequence, among other causes, of indisposition in his family, and requested to be allowed further time to put in his answer. Mr. Key therefore moved that the case be postponed to Saturday next, the 17th instant.

Mr. Coxe said, if the Postmaster General was not prepared with his answer, he (Mr. C.) should not oppose any reasonable delay, but thought that an earlier day than Saturday ought to be fixed upon.

The Court thought the defendant should have further time allowed him.

Mr. Coxe suggested that there should be an appearance.

The Court said there could be no appearance without a return of the writ; and as no return had been made, they ordered that the defendant should be allowed the time prayed for.

So the further proceedings in this important case were postponed until Saturday next.

In the course of the day, the Court intimated their intention of not taking up the criminal docket until Monday, the 19th instant.

"Like Master, like Man."—The editor of the Boston Morning Post, who is the brother of the Postmaster in Boston, is indignant that the district court at Washington should interfere with any of the proceedings of the Postmaster General. The Post holds the following pretty language, respecting the Judiciary in general, and one of the ablest judges in the nation in particular:

The attempt of the Judiciary to set themselves above the executive, and to command such an officer to do this or that thing, by a *mandamus*, is a usurpation that cannot be too soon nor too firmly resisted. The judiciary in this country are the most loose, usurping and irresponsible of any branch of our government; and every man who resists their *encroachments* should be looked upon as a public benefactor.

Again:—Public opinion will sustain Mr. Kendall in resisting the *encroachments* of the bench. In fact, Judge Cranch, in our opinion, ought to be impeached for this attempt at usurpation. The day is passed in which courts can assume such airs to themselves.

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

THE "EXPERIMENT."

The dreadful catastrophe of the "Experiment," to which President Van Buren, following "in the footsteps" of his "illustrious predecessor," adheres with the most obstinate pertinacity, is producing a great and important change in public sentiment in almost every quarter where there was Van Burenism enough to leave room for amendment. At the North, South, West, and in our own State, the revolution is progressing—in some sections more rapidly than others; but in all steadily and firmly. We will not be surprised if many of the late *collar* members of Congress shall be found, at the meeting of that body in September, even decidedly in the opposition. We understand that Dr. Montgomery of this district is already changing his tone, declaring that he never approved all the measures of the late administration, and admitting the necessity of a national bank of some sort; and the Doctor, we presume, whatever else may be said of him, is a pretty close observer of the "signs of the times." The following extract from a letter from our correspondent in Anson, dated June 3, may be relied on not only as representing the true state of feeling in that county, but also in other parts of North Carolina:

"In imitation of the banks of the country, I have suspended *specie* payments, and have accordingly taken the liberty to send you *rag money*, which I hope will answer, since the *mighty experiment* has so signally failed. Benton's *mint drops* are as scarce as "*hen's teeth*" with us. They have disappeared like the early dew, and we, with the rest of the country, are left to mourn over the calamity occasioned by one of the most miserable *humbugs* that ever deluded any people. A mighty and deep current of indignation is pervading the minds of the whole community here, against the present administration of the country; and I hope it will grow deeper and stronger until an insulted and injured people shall rise in the majesty of their might, and say to "the powers that be," no longer shalt thou "*reign in Israel!*"

Of travellers—from whom, at this period of the year, our city was wont to receive much profitable tribute, willingly paid—few and far between are the arrivals. Our great hotels and boarding houses have rooms more than enough empty. Our fine North river steamboats, instead of running a *daily* line, run only three times a week, and of the evening line, one of the finest and largest boats has, from want of support, been taken off, and, according to the Albany Argus of Saturday, "the indications are that even a tri-weekly day boat line cannot be kept up without loss." The Evening Journal says:

Steamboat Arrangements.—The great falling off in travel has compelled the withdrawal of the steamboats Albany and Champlain from the Hudson river. The Ohio was laid up some days since, and the De Witt Clinton has not yet been out.

There is now but one Day Line, which is formed by the Erie, Capt. Benson, and the Rochester, Capt. St. John. The Day Boats have scarcely made a trip this season which paid expenses.

The North America, Captain Lathrop, the Swallow, Captain McLean, and the Utica, Captain Wells, are running in the Night Line, at low fare, and with comparatively but few passengers. *N. Y. American.*

"The whigs have called the extra session of Congress; it is a measure of theirs;" says a Van Buren print. Pray, asks the Albany Whig, when did the President join our party? for it was he who issued the proclamation. Keep your own President, brethren of the other side of the house, *we can make one for ourselves.*—*Washington Sun.*

NEW YORK CITY NEWS.

WEDNESDAY, June 15—P. M.

The bankers in London held out to the surprise of everybody, and had met their engagements with the greatest fidelity and promptness. The fourth of May was a most trying day for them. On that day an immense amount came to maturity. One banker alone had his acceptances of Drafts drawn by one firm in this city fall due, to the amount of seventy thousand pounds, all of which were promptly paid. The disappointment of the London houses at the failures on this side of the water, was very great. Still, however, they speak of receiving large remittances. One house in Liverpool had received over three hundred thousand dollars in United States Bonds by two packets. The arrivals of cotton from America had been very great, and while they were surprised at the failures, they were equally so at the large remittances and receipts of cotton.

The freights from Europe have never been as light as at present. The two last fine packets from Liverpool, had less than three hundred pounds freight on board. We think this is unexampled since the last war. To Liverpool freights are equally light. The finest packets are making less than five hundred pounds freight.

Cotton has advanced in New Orleans. We fear when later advices reach there they will again recede.

THURSDAY, June 15—P. M.

Great complaints still prevail that there is no concert of action among our Banks; while some are liberal, others contract, under the delusive notion that they can resume specie payments. A Bank may get in all its notes and pay off its depositors, but what is the result? The Bank is, to all intents and purposes, wound up, and the sooner it closes its concerns the better. If one, ten, fifty, or a hundred Banks should return to specie payments, it would not have the least effect. There is a steady amount required for circulation, which sum does not vary as much as is generally supposed. Now if a specie paying Bank should put forth a dollar, it would be instantly seized, to be returned upon it for specie, for not a bill could be kept in circulation, any more than so much gold or silver. The Boston Banks have come into a mutual arrangement, by which they have all extended their discounts to a moderate extent, and this has given great relief to the mercantile community. A similar arrangement would have a salutary effect here.

Shaving in Wall street, so far as buying and selling notes are concerned, is at an end, and well it is so. There never was so ruinous a system pursued for all parties, as that which has prevailed for the last year, and facts are now developing that exhibit not only the effects, but the extent. Both the shaver and shaved have fallen together. We might name hundreds of instances that would astound the public, but we will however name but one as a sample. A house failed a short time since whose liabilities were three hundred thousand.—Their assets were four hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This house has paid within the fifteen months previous to their failure, "*one hundred and fifty-eight thousand dollars extra interest,*" over and above seven per cent. per annum.—No business under heaven can stand sacrifices of this kind, and the sooner it is broken up, either by public opinion, or by Legislative acts, the better for all parties.

There has been in this city a political meeting of "the Democratic Republican Young Men," which as a sign is worth noting, for the Times and the Evening Post seem to concur in the publication. They denounce the suspension law—the making of Banks—the spirit of speculation, &c. &c., falling back apparently in every thing upon the creed of the Loco Focos. This is but one of the signs of the broad lines which now seem to be drawing between men of such opinions as the Governor of Virginia, Senator Tallmadge, and the Benton Humbug People, who want a little more of the experiment, without yet being satisfied with its fruits.

SATURDAY, P. M.

The Stock Market was in a languid state do-day, and the sales very limited. With the exception of United States, which advanced, they all fell off a trifle. There is a considerable demand for Colonial Produce for export; both Sugars and Coffee are in demand.—The rate of bills and specie is so high that every plan is adopted to place funds in Europe.

New York, June 13.

We have a cessation of foreign arrivals, the wind having changed, and ships taking their exit *out* of port in consequence, instead of making their entrance *into* our harbor.—The packet ships for Europe sailed yesterday, and, as nearly as I can learn, from inquiry, they took with them from $800,000 to $1,000,000 in specie. There is, as you may suppose from recent occurrences, a determination among our importers to meet all their foreign debts, even though they are compelled to do so by the payment of specie at a premium of 6, 8, and 10 per cent. The prospect, therefore, of a speedy adjustment of our debt with Great Britain is very good. Cotton is going out in great quantities, and cotton-growers and shippers prefer to have it exported and sold in the cotton markets of Europe at lower prices, to its retention at home.

The following article, copied from a late number of the Journal of Commerce, is calculated to move the feelings even of those whose hearts have been most obdurate to the sufferings of their fellow-creatures under the present derangement of all usual pursuits in our great cities:

FROM THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

Messrs. Editors:—These are times of distress for all classes of the community. The rich suffer the loss of part of their possessions, though they want not for the necessaries of life; but many of the poor *in this city are at this moment suffering and wasting away the sands of life for the want of bread!* and they are not all worthless members of the community, or vagabonds not fit to live, but respectable mechanics and working men, who are sober men and have sober families; they cannot go about our streets from door to door to beg, although they are willing to dig, and daily seek (but in vain) for something to do whereby they may obtain, by honest means, their daily bread. I know a family consisting of a widow and four children (respectable too) who lived four days on a sixpenny loaf of bread. They have now, however, a temporary relief, from kind neighbours. I this morning saw a mechanic seeking for work, who had been out of employ four months, his family sick, had spent the last sixpence, and said he was willing to suffer, himself, for the want of bread, but, as a father, he could not bear to see his children starving before his eyes. He is an honest, faithful man. These are not insulated instances even that have fallen under my own observation. And now what is to be done? Shall it be said of New York that her citizens and their families shall starve? Would not their blood cry from the ground for vengeance? And, if under present circumstances, it would be impossible to supply the hungry with bread, would it not be honorable, would it not be policy, to stay some of our public improvements that means might be obtained to secure such a benevolent object!

I hope you will call the attention of the Public to this matter, and make such suggestions as the merits of the case require. Yours, &c. B.

"Before that God to whom I am responsible for what I say here, I believe the annals of human idolatory and delusion, cannot furnish an example of more impudent, audacious and monstrous imposture, than that which this Administration is attempting, and, I fear, with too much success, to palm upon the People of the United States, under this flimsy and delusive guise of returning to the primitive simplicity of a 'hard money Government.' Nothing that I have read, amongst all the superstitions of the world, transcends its monstrous audacity."—*McDuffie.*

Connecticut Legislature.—This body adjourned on Saturday. Among the bills passed at the past session were the following:—A law legalizing the suspension of specie payments, by the banks until the 1st July 1838. Suspending for the same time, the law prohibiting the issue and circulation of bills under $5, providing the banks shall at all times redeem their small bills with specie, under the penalty of forfeiting their charter. A general incorporation law authorising three or more persons, with a capital of $4,000 or more, to take the form and enjoy the privileges of a corporation. To abolish imprisonment for debts, excepting in certain cases.

The bill repealing the charter of the City Bank of New Haven has been vetoed by the governor. A similar bill in relation to the Stamford Bank was lost in the Senate by the casting vote of the lieutenant governor.

When NAPOLEON was in the zenith of his power, an American merchant belonging to Massachusetts, a gentleman of large property, and respectable standing, in his *own country* at least, succeeded in getting an introduction to the Emperor, at the palace of St. Cloud. The Emperor received him graciously; and, after asking a few questions, inquired his occupation. Upon being told, he resumed his usual gravity, and soon dismissed him. Then turning to BERTHEIR, he sternly said: "I wish that in future you would refuse these American *Shopkeepers* admission to my presence." In reference to this anecdote, it is well remarked, in substance, by the Editor of the Boston Mercantile Journal, that there seems to be a fellow-feeling among despots in all quarters of the world against the Merchants, that class which is in our country famed for intelligence, industry, liberality, and patriotism. The advocates and defenders of prerogative powers in our Executive, the monarchists in disguise, are chuckling over the embarrassments of this class, caused by the exercise of those very powers by the late Administration. The Lazzaroni of Naples are not treated with as little respect by the Government of their country as those same merchants are.—*National Intelligencer.*

St. Louis (Mo.) May 30.

Silken purses are to be had now at half price. Those who were so foolish as to buy them, find that they have outlived the time when gold and silver circulated in our streets. The era of Jackson rag money has come, and coin is driven out of the country.

The unfortunate soldiers, it seems, are likely to have to whistle for their pay for some months to come. Just before the suspension of specie payments by the Government pets, we received a communication complaining of delay in the usual visitation of the paymaster, but we did not insert it, as no name accompanied it. Now, however, we hear that the pay officer is unable to obtain the proper funds for this purpose. Application was made, we have understood, to the agency in this city, on Saturday, for about $30,000 in specie, for the payment of the troops, but it could not be obtained.—Payment, it is said, was tendered in Illinois Bank paper; but that would not answer the law, and it was refused.—*Republican.*

Land Office, Kulamazoo.—The receipts for public lands at the land office in this village, for the five days, commencing on the 24th and ending on the 28th of May, 1836, were $106,247 86. The receipts from the 24th to the 31st of May, the present year, were $1,764 44; making a difference of $104,483 42.

It will be seen that the receipts given for 1836 were only for five days, while the receipts in the last month were for seven days. If the difference between the five days receipts of last year and this is so great, how much more so will it be at the year's end! And if at one single office the receipts are less by some millions of dollars than those in 1836, what an enormous difference there will be when the receipts of all the land offices for 1837 are arraigned against those of 1836.—*Kalamazoo Gazette.*

FROM THE BOSTON COURIER.

Florida.—We shall order immediately, from the foundry, two stereotype plates, of the following character:—

The Florida war is ended.
The Florida war is NOT *ended.*

Which will be inserted once a week, till intelligence of a more authentic nature can be afforded.

A very good plan to save composition. We would suggest an improvement, however, in the addition of a credit to each statement. Thus:

The Florida war is ended.
Gen. Jesup.
The Florida war is *not* ended.
Oseola.

We stated last week, that *Gen. Jackson* had come out with a letter in favour of a National Bank; we did not correctly understand our informant at the time, he did not intend to say that the General had made any publication, but in conversation with his friends recently, he advocated a bank, without suggesting any additional restrictions to those placed on the former bank, except that it should not issue bills under twenty dollars. We were further informed that the Vice President had been at the *Hermitage* for several days, previous to the General's political regeneration. We sincerely hope that the report is true, for then the course that President Van Buren will be compelled to pursue, will no longer be doubtful.
Rutherford Spectator.

"Solitary and Alone!"—The Chief of Humbuggers sometimes finds his peculiar doctrine in regard to *hard money* a very uncomfortable one. A few days since, being about to take his departure for Washington or some other place, with his family, he went on board the Loyal Hanna, one of the Ohio steamboats, to secure his passage. The Captain knew his man; and when the Humbugger proffered the passage money in Illinois paper, he demurred. He could not think of taking any thing but "gold and silver." The Expunger looked as black as a thunder gust at this application of his own doctrines to his particular case; but, finally, he was constrained to put off in search of his "yellow boys." Some time was spent by this notable statesman in trying to "raise the wind"—in which at last he was successful. Forthwith he hied to the wharf, but again he was doomed to disappointment, as the shrewd Captain had, in the mean time, [illegible] and put out—leaving the K[illegible] Expunging quill "the bag to hold full leisure to drive a more [illegible] gain with the captain of some [illegible]
St. Louis Re[illegible]

LATEST FROM TEX[illegible]

By the arrival of the stea[illegible] from Texas, we have papers [illegible] of Government, (Houston) up [illegible] ult. Congress was still in ses[illegible] ly discussing the propriety of [illegible] another large banking institut[illegible] ransas and Red River Navigat[illegible] Banking Company, the list for [illegible] probably pass.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE P[illegible]
By and with the advice and consent o[illegible]
General Memucan Hunt, minister [illegible] ry and envoy extraordinary to the [illegible]
George M. Collinsworth, collecto[illegible] Matagorda.
John G. Love, collector on the S[illegible] Gaines' ferry.
Jeremiah Brown, collector of the [illegible]
Gail Borden, Jr. collector of the [illegible] ton.
R. E. Doom, collector at the mou[illegible] bino.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS COURIER.

Capture of a Mexican Brig.—[illegible] Oscar, which left Galveston [illegible] 5th inst. reports that the M[illegible] Fenix arrived at that place [illegible] in charge of a prize crew from [illegible] armed schr. Tom Toby. She [illegible] with salt from Turk's Island [illegible] Campeachy. About the time [illegible] the brig, she obtained inform[illegible] brig had sailed from the coast [illegible] bound to Spain, with $80,000 [illegible] board, and, after despatching [illegible] went in pursuit of her.

CINCINNATI, June 10.

Mr. Webster.—This eminent [illegible] and distinguished citizen left [illegible] forenoon, Monday, June 5th, [illegible] steamboat Pike. He goes do[illegible] Louis, and proceeds up the Miss[illegible] through our western forests to [illegible] and by them home to Boston. [illegible] day afternoon, Mr. Webster [illegible] large number of citizens, [illegible] Pearl street. There was the m[illegible] ful attention paid to his disc[illegible] whole scene was a gratifying [illegible] the sober good sense and sound [illegible] the population of the city. M[illegible] spoke of our public affairs: he b[illegible] verity upon the measures of the [illegible] tration, but there was no disturb[illegible] plause, none of disapprobation. [illegible] rison was present, and, by a s[illegible] opened the way for Mr. Webste[illegible] and the General also made a s[illegible] ing address. Mr. Webster has [illegible] gained much for himself in the [illegible] of the good people of Cincinnati [illegible] tice would not be done to the w[illegible] were it not stated that there [illegible] throughout a jealousy in refere[illegible] next Presidential canvass.—*Gaz[illegible]*

Unfortunate Washington[illegible]—[illegible] from a passenger who arrived here [illegible] nesday evening, that another [illegible] fire had swept away twelve or fi[illegible] ings, together with much other [illegible] our neighboring town, so recently [illegible] by conflagration. Our informan[illegible] the fire originated in a warehous[illegible] to Mr. Myers, on Main street. [illegible] loss is estimated at $8000 or $[illegible] which Mr. Myers is said to have [illegible] greater portion. We deeply com[illegible] our fellow citizens in Washington [illegible] hope that this second calamity w[illegible] those who have been more fortu[illegible] and other towns of the State, [illegible] which will not be disregarded. *Newbern [illegible]*

The Crops.—After all the cr[illegible] on this subject, we are happy to [illegible] the present prospect (for an [illegible] least) is fair. Oats have suff[illegible] what, and corn is backward: but [illegible] few weeks having been highly f[illegible] destroying grass, a good season [illegible] carry it ahead. Cotton has co[illegible] ly, and should the fall be pro[illegible] the spring has been, our plan[illegible] have small grounds to complain [illegible] sons. Whether the times will [illegible] enough to give them an adequ[illegible] for their toil, will depend in a [illegible] upon themselves. If they will [illegible] the rulers who have been tr[illegible] ments at their expense, ther[illegible] some chance for fair prices—but [illegible] humbug is still to be pressed. [illegible] sent system of banking to be [illegible] trolled, the labourer's chance [illegible] ward will be a dim one. *Salisbury [illegible]*

The Nashville Banner says, [illegible] Nashville being asked to wa[illegible] following sensible and appropr[illegible] "No, thank ye, sir, I have hug[illegible] at home."

Increase of population.—The [illegible] phraim Knowles, of Union tow[illegible] county, was safely delivered [illegible] since, of four daughters at a [illegible] are doing well! Mr. K. (says the [illegible] Patriot) does not intend to let [illegible] SPECIE engender a lack of the [illegible]

THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL [illegible] have adjourned after excommu[illegible] Synods of the Western Reser[illegible] Geneva, Gennessee, and Third [illegible] of Philadelphia.

NEW ORLEANS, [illegible]

We understand that several [illegible] bodies, from the wreck of the [illegible] rod, were picked up at Baton [illegible] few days since. One, that of a [illegible] a child in her arms, which she s[illegible] to her bosom, with all the fond [illegible] mother. Also, that of a man, [illegible] was found a gold watch, and sui[illegible] pers of but little value. They [illegible] taken out of the water and inter[illegible] proper authorities.—*American.*

Charleston [illegible]

COTTON.—The sales since our last [illegible] port, closing on Wednesday evening [illegible] been 657 bales of Upland Cotton, as [illegible] at 10½; 66 at 9; 14 at 8½; 254 at 8; [illegible] at 7; 23 at 6½; and 100 of odds and [illegible]

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Cape Fear.

Pursuance to an Order of the Board of Directors, and fulfilment of a promise, given
on of the late suspension of payments in specie, I have the honor to submit to
lowing Statement, showing the condition of the Bank on the first day of June,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. JONES, *President.*

STATE OF THE BANK OF CAPE FEAR,
On the Morning of Thursday, the 1st June, 1837.

- - -	$800,000	Deposites in Foreign Banks, -	$523,850
pital, - -	355,590	Specie, - - - - -	167,345
ulation, - -	860,221	Notes of other Banks on hand, -	134,279
- - -	260,043	Due by Banks in North Carolina, -	28,516
paid, - -	2,428	Real Estate, - - - -	84,234
- - -	28,055	Debt, - - - - -	1,425,836
ss, - -	57,723		
DOLLARS	2,364,060	DOLLARS	2,364,060

JOHN HILL, Cashier.

FOREIGN.

L LATER FROM EUROPE.

eus, Captain Bursley, followed he Shakspeace, and brings the he Express London dates of the rpool of the 18th, and later from nt. For a week past we have y buried with foreign news. In week we have received English arly a month.

news received in England from States, was carried out by the North America, which left n the 2d of May and arrived at n the 17th, in the very short fifteen days. The New York ended Specie payments eight he sailing of the North America. out the worst accounts of A- ress, at a period when we were of the crisis.

d that the reduction which has in the price of all kinds of ll silk as cotton, and plain as ater and more sudden than any en place within the knowledge rs.

tminster election, rendered ne- the resignation of Sir Francis order to test the feelings of his touching his recent abandon- g-radical principles,) has termi- favor. The numbers were, for 356?—for Mr. Leader, his op- 2. The result is of course much by the conservatives.

Constantinople, April 12.

ys ago the Porte gave a firman to American frigate United States, Elliot, to come up from the Dar- She brings Commodore Porter, l' affairs, who has been absent for lve months, to recruit his health, vernor Cass, the American min- s, who will first pay a diplomatic ens. Whether he will appear in character or not, is more than I

LIVERPOOL, May 18.

On Tuesday, the demand for Cotton derate, and the market very flat. The 2000 bags, principally American, of ere on speculation, and 250 for ex- erday, the sales amounted to 2500 e market remains in a very depressed

NEW YORK, JUNE 18.

ND VERY IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND.

ates to the 23d, and Liverpool to the

y the Independence, Capt. NYE, which morning from Liverpool, we have re- English files to the above dates. The they bring us is gloomy enough—pre- nsible decline in Cotton, the failures mercantile houses, the refusal of the gland to extend further aid to Ameri- nts, and an unhappy aspect of the Mo- from the manufacturing districts are y.

he failures at Liverpool, are mentioned , Holt & Co., Malcomer, Bell & Co., James & Co.

te of the 20th, the London Times s been stated with confidence, that the in the Bank of England have been the policy and prudence of granting tance to the American houses, should for, and it is understood that for the y rate, the Bank direction will decline further advance.

COTTON MARKET, May 23.—The sales nt to 3,500 bags.

e *Council.*—This body met on st, and adjourned next morning. ected, they advised the Governor expediency of convening the at an earlier day than that by law. The opinion of the e learn, was unanimous.

Raleigh Register.

l School.—We regret to learn ev. Dr. Empie, owing to his alth, has resigned his situation f this Institution. Rev. M. A. been appointed his successor, rruption of the exercises of the take place.—*Ib.*

arolina.—We hear the question y, "What is North Carolina t is difficult to say. Whatever hat State is done quietly; the m may rouse up a proper energy It remains, however, with the N. Carolina to save the country. turn out as they did to secure of Gen. Dudley, they can send legation to Congress, and to that be reserved the glory of pre- Constitution and Laws from uction. Will they remain at the present awful condition of *Y. Ev. Star.*

certainly have been lucky in getting kets two dividends of the surplus re- prospect as to the balance of their very flattering. Already the eighty Banks have lost millions; and as if sufficient, the Government is propos- some *ten or twelve thousand branch* n the persons of the collectors and cattered over the United States.

Columbia Telescope.

in here!—The forty years, em- official terms of *Washington, fferson, Madison, Monroe,* and *ns,* gave to the United States red and twenty banks. While ears' term of Andrew Jackson, ed opponent of a Paper currency, *ree hundred and fifty-seven ad- anks!* This is the result of his s' war upon Banks and paper And yet we now hear his friends ir opposition to all Banks!

Raleigh Register.

The Indian War.

LATEST FROM FLORIDA.

A letter from Garey's Ferry, to a gentleman in Savannah, dated June 8th, says:—"Hostilities are about to be re-commenced, I think, from all we can learn. Micanopy and all the Indians have left Tampa Bay, say private letters from there.

Gen. Jessup has directed Maj. Whiting, at Micanopy, to send word to the people in the neighborhood to leave their plantations and go into safe places."

Information has been received in this city, by the schooner *Motion*, from Jacksonville, that the Indians have again taken to their hiding places.—*Charleston Mercury.*

On Tuesday last, the Steamer Charleston, Capt. Bonnell, passed this place, bound to St. Augustine, with about 100 sick soldiers, from Volusia and Fort Mellon.

It was stated to us that in one company, Capt. Bean's, we think, there were only five men fit for duty.—*Charleston Courier.*

Jacksonville, June 8.

The country is rife with reports respecting the army and Indians. The general tenor of them is, that the Seminoles are "still for war."

An express passed this place yesterday on his way from Tampa to Savannah. What despatches he carries was not learned. Several hasty expresses arrived lately at Fort Melon from Tampa, the purport of which is not known here.

Following the order to muster out of service the militia of East Florida, comes a request to Colonel Warren to raise 250 volunteers, (a Major's command) and lead them in person.

They are wanted South. One company of militia has been mustered out, but it is the general opinion that the order for mustering out the militia will be, if it has not already been, countermanded. No little excitement prevails among those who, on the announcement of peace, returned to their long abandoned homes.

The belief is rapidly gaining ground that the Indians will not remove without a farther stuggle.

Gen. Jesup has spent near three months in negociations, and it seems he is as far from arriving at the desired point, as when he commenced.

JACKSONVILLE, June 1.—There are some several reports respecting the Indians and Army, but nothing that can be relied on.—The tenor of them is, that the Indians do not intend to be removed immediately, and that they are giving Gen. Jessup the slip. It is said that a large Lake farther up the St. John's than Lake Monroe, has been discovered, in the neighborhood of which the Indians have corn of flourishing growth—and that negroes had been left there by the Indians to tend the crop.—*Courier.*

Our Express slip from New Orleans this morning brings us the following late and important intelligence from Tampa Bay:

Indian Movement.—The brig Angora from Tampa Bay last evening, brings intelligence from that place to the 7th instant. The commander at that post, notwithstanding the strict military orders which have been promulgated and apparently enforced, has again been sadly deceived by the "red skins;"—nearly two hundred of whom, with Micanopy at their head, having taken leave of their guardians, the U. S. Troops, on the 3d inst., carrying with them nearly double rations, (which they cunningly drew in the morning) and all the ammunition and arms which they were daily permitted to use for the purpose of hunting. A party of cavalry was despatched in search of the runaways, who, after travelling twenty miles into the interior, returned without discovering any trace of the fugitives. It is said that Powell has been the prime mover of this operation.—*Bulletin.*

EDITORIAL CONVENTION.

Raleigh, June 12, 1837.

Several of the Proprietors of the Newspapers published in North Carolina, having proposed the holding of an Editorial Convention in this State, for the purpose of taking into consideration such matters, in relation to their business, as may be deemed expedient; and one of said Proprietors having suggested the first Monday in September next, as a convenient day, the Editors of the Papers at the Seat of Government have come to the conclusion of requesting a meeting in the City of Raleigh, on the first Monday in September next, to which they cordially invite the attendance of all their brethren.

JO. GALES & SON.
T. LORING.
THOS. J. LEMAY.

FROM THE ASHEBOROUGH SOUTHERN CITIZEN.

NEW COTTON FACTORY.

Our enterprising fellow-citizens, Messrs. Elliott, Horney & Co., have just started their machinery at Cedar Falls in this county. As yet, they have but two or three hundred spindles going; but they intend shortly to have the whole establishment in complete operation. We have not yet been out to see for ourself, but we understand their machinery runs admirably; and that the cotton yarn they are making, is of superior quality. May fortune smile upon their invaluable enterprise.

Surplus Revenue.—We learn that notice of a warrant being drawn on the Bank of the State, in this City, for $300,000, being a part of the 3rd instalment of the surplus revenue, was received at that Institution last week. This sum will be due on the first of July next, and we also learn that arrangements for payment, will be made, quite satisfactory to the public authorities of the State.—*Raleigh Standard.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 21, 1837.

Cotton.—Sales of the week at 6 to 8 cents.

Corn—has again become scarce in this market; and too high for these times. See prices current.

Exchange.—There has been several sales in this town, within a few days, of considerable amounts of South Carolina notes, at 10 per cent. discount. And we have heard of one sale of specie at 3 per cent. premium, though this is generally discountenanced, as likely to lead to a scarcity of specie change. U. S. Bank notes have also sold at 3 per cent. premium.

Our readers, particularly those residing in the Cape Fear Counties, will find an interesting article relating to the early settlement of North Carolina, on our first page.

The Seminole War.—It will be seen by the accounts we publish this week, that we are about to have a fourth edition of this thrice-ended war. Gen. Gaines, Gen. Scott, and Gen. Jesup, each in his turn, has subdued the Indians, but unfortunately they won't stay whipped. Gen. Jesup has been strangely cheated, if, whilst they have been living on him for months, daily visiting his camp, he has failed to secure many of them as hostages.

Candidates for Congress.—Charles Shepard, Esq., (Whig,) is a candidate for Congress in the Newbern District, in opposition to Wm. D. Moseley, Esq., (Van Buren.)

The following gentlemen are candidates for the offices of Superior and County Court Clerks of Cumberland County.

Clerk of the Superior Court.—Gen. H. W. Ayer.

Clerk of the County Court.—J. L. Atkins and John McLeran, Jr. Esqrs.

At length the organs of the Administration begin to show something of the scheme which is to be presented to Congress as the remedy for the present evils. It is, as we expected, a new experiment, and one doomed to end like its predecessors, in failure. It is nothing more nor less than a disconnection, or divorce, as they call it, of the Government from all Banks, and making the public officers the depositories of the public moneys. This is a scheme worthy of the party; and we cannot err in predicting, that if ever it be carried into operation, there will be many practical illustrations of the favorite motto of the party, "to the victors belong the spoils." The government may deposite its money with these officers, but a large amount of it will never be returned.

Along with this plan, we find the followers of Benton vociferating loudly against all Banks. This they believe will be a popular doctrine with the ignorant, and as that class is always in the majority they hope to succeed by pandering to the worst passions of those who have not sense enough to see the interest, indirect, at least, which all men have in Banks. The very individuals who make such an outcry against all Banks, have not scrupled to use the Banks, when they could, by borrowing money from them, and have aided in getting them incorporated. They are loud enough in their denunciations, but whenever called upon to act, they invariably testify to the indispensible necessity of Banks. Their clamor is sheer pretence, intended to gull the ignorant.

We do hope, before the people make up their minds to go back to a primitive state, that they will weigh well the consequences. If it were possible to go back five or ten centuries to an exclusive hard money currency, the consequence would be, that every article of property would be reduced to one-fourth, or less, of its present value. The whole amount of specie now in the country, would not afford more than about five or six dollars to every individual, and even that sum must yet be reduced one-half before the debts of the people are paid to Europe. Does not every one see how totally inadequate such a sum is to the wants of this great nation? Why, it would not be sufficient to buy the surplus produce of the country for a single year, at even the present low prices. But discard all paper money, and the surplus produce would be low enough. Cotton might possibly be worth 2 or 3 cents a pound, corn 20 cents, and wheat 25 a bushel. A labourer might get a shilling a day, and so on.

But it is no part of their plan seriously to bring about such a state of things. It is a good theme to electioneer upon, and that is the secret of the favor they pretend to give it.

The Remedy.—Ex-Gov. Hamilton, of South Carolina, now President of the Bank of Charleston, has addressed a long letter to Mr. Biddle, through the Charleston Mercury, on the subject of the present financial difficulties, and the remedy therefor. He avows his great object to be to bring about an early and effectual resumption of specie payments; and the means he proposes are, that a meeting be held in Philadelphia on the second Monday in August next, consisting of a President of one of the Banks in each of the Commercial cities, for the purpose of conferring as to the means and period of resuming specie payments, that it may be universal and simultaneous on a certain day throughout the United States. He proposes that a committee of this body be appointed to attend the session of Congress in September, to bring about a co-operation with the government. He thinks that with such concert, if the Government would issue Treasury Notes bearing a moderate interest, in payment of the Surplus revenue due to the States, specie payments might be resumed contemporaneously with that issue.

This plan looks very well upon paper; but we think there is one small objection to it. It cannot be carried into effect for want of the co-operation of the government. Gov. Hamilton himself says, "The Banks may do much to bring about this desirable result, but without the cordial co-operation of Government, *they can do* NOTHING." It is true he says he believes that that co-operation will not be withheld. It may turn out so; but at present every indication forbids such a hope. Every minion of the Executive is carrying on the war upon the currency and the Banks with an unsparing hand; and there is no sign to warrant a hope of the Executive lending his aid to any wholesome measure.

In regard to the permanent currency of the country, after specie payments shall have been resumed, Gov. Hamilton's plan appears to us to be equally impracticable, from the same cause, the utter hopelessness of inducing the party now in power to abate their hostility to the business and the Banks of the country;—a hostility which has its foundation in a selfish desire of popularity; and which can never be overcome so long as it can be made an electioneering engine.

His plan is, that the called session of Congress should propose to the States an amendment of the Constitution, authorizing Congress to regulate the amount of Bank capital in the country; to provide that it should not be increased, but on the contrary diminished by the expiration of the charters of existing Banks; that then Congress shall apportion the amount of capital among the States, by some safe and proper ratio—say a ratio compounded of population and exports. That this amendment should likewise grant to Congress power to incorporate a Bank of the U. States, which that body should exercise by incorporating the present Bank, provided the stockholders will surrender one-half of their present stock, which stock so surrendered should be divided among the government and other Banks. For instance, he would select a Bank in each of the Commercial cities, which should become a Branch of the U. S. Bank, and its stock incorporated with it. By this plan he would secure such a Bank without the evil of an increase of Banking capital.

He would have the States solemnly abjure the power to incorporate a Bank beyond the amount of capital allotted to them by Congress, and the power surrendered to that body to determine what denomination, as well as what amount, of notes should be issued. [Pretty liberal grants for a stickler for the rights of the States.]

He thinks if Congress would propose such an amendment at the September Session, it might be adopted by three-fourths of the Legislatures which will be in session during the winter, and become a part of the Constitution by the 1st of March next.

Gov. Hamilton does not think that the government is entirely to blame for the present evils—He believes they would have occurred with or without the existence of the U. S. Bank, or the removal of the Deposites, or the Treasury Circular; and that they are owing to the spirit of speculation, and the power of the States to issue an unlimited amount of paper money. And yet he admits that those measures "efficiently contributed" to these evils, that "Gen. Jackson committed great and mischievous mistakes in tampering with the currency," that his proposed specie currency is a "futile hypothesis," that "*nothing could have been more injurious* than his removal of the deposites, *nor any thing more unwise* than the Specie Circular;" and, as above stated, that the Banks CAN DO NOTHING without the co-operation of the government. To an ordinary comprehension these things look very much like contradictions. But the motive of this apology for the administration is evidently to win its favor for his plan.

Gov. Hamilton thinks that speculation and over-issues of paper have produced the present evils But what produced these? Was there any excess of bank capital, or any speculation, before the U. S. Bank was destroyed? No. Is it not notorious that since the fate of that Institution was certain, the Banking capital has been nearly doubled? and equally notorious, that since the same period the monstrous speculations in the public lands, in Negroes, and every other species of property, had their beginning? By destroying that institution, the check upon inordinate issues of Bank notes was removed, and the States generally at once availed themselves of the opportunity to manufacture Banks. Then came the Specie Circular to cripple the Banks, and bring us to our present ruined state.

Southern Literary Messenger.—We have received the May No. of this popular periodical.

The late Episcopal Convention.—A correspondent requests us to correct several material errors in the Journal of the proceedings of the Convention recently held in this town, (errors, as he correctly supposes, not of the Secretary nor publisher, but evidently caused by the difficulty of hastily compiling the statistics from such a body of documents.)

In the Report of the Missionary Committee, the aggregate number of Baptisms reported from the stations sustained by that committee, are put down at 54, confirmations 5, and additions to the communion 8. The numbers should be 56, 10, 36.

In the Report on the State of the Church, the Baptisms reported to Convention are stated at 297, Confirmations 60, additions to Communion 76, whole number of communicants 753. These numbers should be, Baptisms 337, Confirmations 76, additions to communion 104, and whole number 979. If to these be added some congregations from which no return was made, the number would be upwards of 1000.

There is an error of the publisher's also, viz. In the advertisement on the last page, the time of meeting of the next Convention is stated as the 2d instead of the 1st Wednesday of June, 1838.

An extra session of the Legislature of Virginia commenced on the 12th inst. The message of the new Governor, David Campbell, is a calm and dispassionate paper. He goes against a change in the policy of the State in regard to Banks, on which subject he closes his remarks as follows:—

"*There are those* who would have no banks, either State or Federal, and are for enforcing an exclusive metallic circulation. This project in the actual condition of the country, I believe to be wholly impracticable, and the agitation of it at this period could have no other effect than still further to derange the business, and oppress every interest in the community. And I consider it of the highest importance to maintain the credit of the State Banks, as forming, under proper regulations and reforms, the only practical substitute for a United States Bank; and their preservation affords the only defence against the dangerous scheme of a powerful and overshadowing national institution."

This is pretty good for a Van Buren man. He recommends that the Banks be relieved from the penalties for suspending specie payments, and to authorize its continuance for a limited period.

In pursuance of that recommendation, the Legislature at once appointed a committee to examine into the condition of the Banks, and to report such measures as might be expedient. That committee has already performed its duty, in part. They declare the expediency of the act, admit the perfect solvency of the Banks, and report a bill to legalize the suspension, which would probably pass with great unanimity.

A bill has also been introduced to allow a stay of execution on judgments, where the plaintiff requires payment in specie.

Mr. Witcher has offered a resolution for the incorporation of a Bank, with a capital of —— to be located at ——, provided that not less than five States incorporate Branches thereof, within their respective limits; the Bank to pay a Bonus, to be apportioned among the States; the Legislature of each State to appoint part of the Directors; each State in the Union to be invited to incorporate a Branch, "in order to restore the currency, and carry on the exchanges of the United States." This is a novel scheme.

The Treasurer of Virginia reports to the Legislature, that the Secretary of the Treasury has stated his intention of paying the Virginia share of the Surplus, in July, by drafts of $200,000 on the Virginia Banks, $257,000 on the New York and Philadelphia Banks, and $275,803 33 *on the Kentucky Banks at Louisville.* The Treasurer expresses his doubts whether he is at liberty to accept such a payment. And Mr. Woodbury requests him, if he will not accept it, to return the drafts to him, that he may lay the whole subject before Congress.

There is evidently a split in the ranks in the Virginia Legislature, between the Rives and Benton parties, and the former has the majority.

The Supreme Court met in this city on Monday last. Present, Chief Justice Ruffin, and Judge Daniel. Judge Gaston, we regret to learn, is absent in consequence of indisposition.—*Ral. Star.*

The Washington Globe states that the nett revenue produced by the Express Mail, has exceeded $100,000, since its establishment.

Wake District.—It will be seen from the proceedings of a Public Meeting, just held in Orange County, the particulars of which appear in this paper, that the Hon. Willie P. Mangum has been nominated as the Candidate of the Whig party, in this Congressional District, in opposition to Dr. Montgomery. We sincerely trust that Mr. Mangum may be prevailed on to accept the nomination. His splendid talents, high integrity and devoted attachment to the Constitution, would render him an efficient co-worker in the cause of the People; and we have no doubt, if he succeeded, that he would, at once, by general consent, become the most prominent champion of Whig principles in the House of Representatives. We want just such a man there—one who unites courage and loyalty to the Constitution, with good common sense, sound discretion and resistless ability as a popular Speaker.—*Raleigh Register.*

A grocer had but four weights, with which he weighed any quantity, from one to forty pounds. Quere—what were the size of the weights? Ans.—1 3 9 27.

The grocer used the above weights by which any weight can be made, from one to forty pounds.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of the Citizens of Fayetteville, at the Town Hall, on Thursday afternoon, the 15th inst. to adopt measures for celebrating the approaching Anniversary of our National Independence, Dr. Thomas N. Cameron, M. P. was called to the Chair, and J. H. Cook appointed Secretary.

On motion,

Resolved, That a Committee of Fifteen persons be appointed to make the necessary preparations for celebrating that day.

On motion,

Resolved, That the Commissioners of Fayetteville be requested to appropriate sufficient funds to defray the expenses of the celebration.

The following gentlemen compose the committee, viz: T. L. Hybart, Esq. Major Thomas Sandford, Col. Samuel T. Hawley, Major Henry McLean, Lieut. Elijah Fuller, Captain James R. Gee, Wallace L. Dodge, Augustus W. Steele, Walter Draughon, Esq. Captain John H. Cook, Col. James H. Hooper, Dr. Benj. W. Robinson, Dr. Thomas N. Cameron, Jas. C Dobbin, Esq. and Major John Lippitt.

On motion,

Resolved, That the Secretary have the proceedings of this meeting published in the Fayetteville Observer and North Carolina Journal.

THOS. N. CAMERON, *Chairman.*
JNO. H. COOK, *Secretary.*

We understand that in accordance with the request of the Committee, Peter Patterson, Esq., of this County, will deliver the Oration on the 4th.

MARRIED,

In Hillsborough, on the 13th inst. by the Rev. Samuel Johnston, THOMAS S. ASHE, Esq. Attorney at Law, of Wadesborough, to Miss CAROLINE A. BURGWIN, daughter of George W. Burgwin, Esq.

In Raleigh, by the Rev. G. W. Freeman, Rector of Christ Church, Mr. WILLIAM A. LUCAS, Teller in the Bank of the State, to Miss HARRIET WILLIAMS

Also, by the same, on Thursday evening, Mr. HENRY WATKINS MILLER, Attorney at Law, to Miss FRANCES DEVEREUX, eldest daughter of Thomas P. Devereux, Esq.

In Bertie county, DAVID OUTLAW, Esq. to Mrs. EMILY RYAN.

DIED,

In Pittsborough on the 7th inst., in the 61st year of her age, Mrs. SARAH WADDELL, relict of the late John Waddell, and only child of General Francis Nash, who fell in defence of our liberties in 1777. In the life of Mrs. W. there was a rare union of those qualities which tend most to exalt and endear the female character. But that which formed her crowning excellence was her humble and consistent walk as a christian. In this respect she has left a bright example to a large family, and a wide circle of friends. As her life was one of uniform devotion to God, so was her end full of peace, comfort, and the assurance of hope.

At Rockcave plantation, near Marianna, Florida, on the 11th ult., Mrs ELIZABETH JANE, wife of Dr. Samuel C. Bellamy, and youngest daughter of the late Gen. William Croom, of Lenoir county, N. C., aged 18 years. Also, on the 18th, ALEXANDER, their only child, aged 18 months.

On the 7th inst. in Brunswick Co. RICHARD QUINCE MOORE, aged 26. Mr. Moore had just returned from Louisiana, where he had passed the winter, with the hope of restoring his health; but the hand of disease grasping him with increased violence, he was hastening home to die in the midst of his family; but this last consolation was denied him. As a gentleman of delicate and generous feeling, Mr. Moore was highly appreciated, and those most closely connected with him by the bonds of society will most deeply lament his loss.

Wilmington Advertiser.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JUNE 21.

Brandy, peach,	75 a 80	Molasses,	35 a 40
Ditto, apple,	60 a 70	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Bacon,	8 a 10	Sugar, brown,	7½ a 11
Beeswax,	20	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	6 a 8	Salt,	50 a 75
Cotton Yarn,	26 a 34	Sack,	2 50 a $3
Corn,	$1 10 a 1 20	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 3
Candles, F. F.	17 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 25
Flaxseed,	$1	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Flour,	$6 a 7½	Wheat,	none
Feathers,	40	Whiskey,	50 a 53
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	15 a 18

WILMINGTON MARKET—June 16.

Turpentine $1 50; Tar 80; Steam Mill Lumber 15 00 a 22 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 8 00 a 9 00; Flooring do. 9 00 10 00; Scantling 8 00 a 9 00; Timber 6 00 a 9 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 14 00; dressed 32 00 a 35 00; barrel 6 00; R. O. rough 12½ a 14 00; do. Staves 8 00 a 12 00; Shingles 1 50 a 2 50; Corn 85; Salt, coarse 30 a 35; Rice 3 00.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, June 19, 1837, Henrietta Steam Boat Company's Lighter, Only Son, with a full load of Goods for Hall & Johnson, G. B. Atkins, James Martine, Mrs. E. McIntyre, C. J. Orrell, John McArn, Willkings & Belden, Loete & Cook, Curtis & Myrover, C. P. Mallett, E. J. Hale, Gardner & McKethan, C. T. Haigh, David Shaw, Yarbrough & Ray, Blake & Steel, G. W. McDonald and Nott & Starr, of this place, and for Josiah Cowles, Miles Wilcox, J. & R. Sloan, McNeely & Howell, Thomas McNeely, R. F. Dismukes, T. & J. Cowan, Samuel Luckie & Co., Alfred Hargrave, Dr. L. Payne and H. A. London, of the interior.

Private Sale.

A NEW and elegant BAROUCHE and Harness, brass mounted, original cost $675, will be sold low for cash. Apply to

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

June 20, 1837. 46tf.

EPISCOPAL SCHOOL.

THE Summer Session of this Institution will commence on Friday, the 23d inst. under the care of the Rev. M. A. CURTIS, Rector, the Rev. Dr. Empie having, on account of the impaired state of his health, resigned his charge.

By order of the Board of Trustees,

E. B. FREEMAN, *Sec'y.*

Raleigh, June 14, 1837. 46 3w

BALL AT SHOCCO.

ON the evenings of the 11th and 12th of July next, there will be a BALL at Shocco Springs.

Shocco Springs, June 16, 1837. 46 4w

Young Lady's Friend.

A FRESH supply of this popular work just received. Also, Three Experiments of Living, and the Sequel to do.; Fourth Experiment of Living; Means without Living; the Pickwick Club; Mason's Farrier, Bell's Engravings of the Arteries; Comstock's Botany.

A fresh supply of MURRELL & CROCKETT. LAW.—Adams on Ejectment; Archbold's Criminal Pleadings; Selwyn's Nisi Prius.

E. J. HALE.

June 21, 1837. 46tf.

Administrator's Sale.

WILL BE SOLD, on Monday the 10th day of July next, at Public Auction, in the town of Wilmington, N C, on a credit of six months, all the perishable property belonging to the Estate of William Dougall, Esq, dec'd, viz:—

2600 Bbls. TURPENTINE, (or thereabouts,) on the Wharf, in shipping order,
17 bales Cotton,
25 hhds. Molasses,
57 bags Coffee.

ALSO, Sugar, Salt, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Stock of Ship Chandlery, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Schooner CAROLINE, 3 years old, coppered and copper fastened, 189 tons, high deck, built in this State of the most durable materials—is a fast sailer, and in every respect a first rate vessel, well found in every particular, and ready to receive cargo, draws 10½ feet, deep loaded.

Schooner CALEB NICHOLS, 4 years old, 163 tons, high deck, built also in this State, and of same materials as the Caroline—carries and sails well, is well found and in first rate order, draws 10 feet, deep loaded.

Steamer WILMINGTON, not twelve months old, built also in this State, and of very best materials, 125 feet long, 24 feet beam, 7½ feet hold, with promenade deck, draws only 3½ feet light, has a horizontal high pressure Engine of (80) Eighty horse power, 19½ inch cylinder, 7 feet stroke, 5 wrought iron boilers of 24 feet length and 30 inches diameter, working Jno. Kirkpatrick's patent valve. This Boat was built expressly for the shoal waters of the Cape Fear River, and is well calculated for any trade where large cargo, very light draught of water, speed and power, are required. She has proved to be a first rate tower.

Tow Boat PETER ROSS, 98 feet long, 16 feet wide, 3½ feet deep, draws 10 inches light, six months old, and carries over 100 tons.

Tow Boat FAYETTEVILLE, 88 feet long, 16 feet wide, 3 feet deep, draws 6 inches light, about 4 months old, and will carry equal to 80 tons. Both these boats have complete sets of Tarpaulins.

Also, an open FLAT, intended for *very* shoal water.

At the same time will also be Hired, a number of NEGROES, for the balance of the year.

ALSO, in Fayetteville, on Saturday the 15th July, a quantity of Molasses, Sacks Salt, &c.

Bonds with approved security will be required, before the property is changed. The Sale will be continued from day to day until all is sold.

O G. PARSLEY, *Administrator.*

Wilmington, N. C., June 15. 1837. 46 ts

80 Prizes of $1000 is $80,000.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE *LOTTERY,*

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SALISBURY ACADEMY.

DRAWN NUMBERS IN CLASS NO. 11.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
7	16	53	75	30	21	4	49	9	5	69

CLASS No. 12, for 1837,

To be drawn at HILLSBOROUGH, N. C. on Monday the 26th day of June, 1837.

75 No. Lottery,—11 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

80 Prizes of	1,000	is	80,000
20 Prizes of	400	is	8,000
20 Prizes of	200	is	4,000
43 Prizes of	120	is	5,400
64 Prizes of	100	is	6,400
64 Prizes of	60	is	3,840
64 Prizes of	50	is	3,200
64 Prizes of	40	is	2,560
64 Prizes of	30	is	1,920
64 Prizes of	24	is	1,536
128 Prizes of	20	is	2,560
3008 Prizes of	10	is	30,080
22176 Prizes of	5	is	110,880
25861 Prizes amounting to			$260,376

Tickets in the above Class may be found in great varieties;—Whole Tickets $5, Halves $2 50, Quarters $1 25, at

H. ERAMBERT'S
LUCKY OFFICE, Hay Street.

June 14, 1837. 45td

N. B. All orders for Tickets in the above Lottery *must* be post paid.

Notice.

THE Subscriber, having lost a Note for the sum of Twelve Dollars and Ninety-nine Cents, made payable to me by John McAlister, of Richmond county, dated March, 1836, I do hereby forewarn all and every person from trading for or taking said Note, either in payment or for collection; and also forbid the payment of said Note by the maker to any person except myself or my lawful agent or assignee.

JOHN McDONALD.

Moore County, May 31, 1837. 46tf

Committed

TO the Jail of Robeson County, on the 18th instant, a Negro man who calls himself Jim, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, very dark complexion, and says he belongs Mr. James Kelly, of Cumberland county. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take said Negro away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JNO. A. ROWLAND, Jailer.

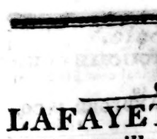
Lumberton, June 20, 1837. 46tf

$50 REWARD

FOR my man BOB, who ranaway in June last. He is 23 years old and about 5 feet three or four inches high, quite now LEGS, and very plausible in conversation—he was brought from the neighborhood of Fayetteville, N. C. Whoever will deliver to me in Camden the said negro or lodge him in Jail, shall receive the above reward.

BENJ. COOK.

Camden, S. C. May 20. 46 3w.



LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

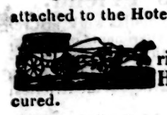
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

RECEIVED per steamer Clarendon and Wilmington, and for sale by the Subscribers corner of Hay and Maxwell streets.

200 Bags Rio COFFEE,
30 bbls. do. do.
70 hhds. Molasses,
30 do. Sugar,
30 bbls. Loaf, do.
75 kegs Nails,
20 bbls. Copperas.

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Brimstone, Starch, Rope, Bagging, Malaga Wine, Glass 8 × 10 and 10 × 12, Hollow Ware, Weeding Hoes, Iron, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

20 Bozes TOBACCO,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
20 do. Whiskey.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

September 7, 1836. 5tf.

SOUTHERN TONIC. COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every sympton of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S ORIGINAL SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headach, very similar to a bilious headach; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us*. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

We subjoin the opinions of a few individuals.

From Col. John B. Hogan, Collector of the Port of Mobile—formerly Senator from the counties of Mobile, Baldwin, &c. Acting Adj. and Inspector General of the Army in the recent Creek Campaign, &c.

Mobile, August 18, 1836.

GENTLEMEN—During the late Creek Campaign, I was attacked violently with Bilious Intermittent Fever, which for several days confined me to my quarters at Tallassee. Your "Southern Tonic" was recommended to me, and my friend, Dr. Bussey, actually rode from Tallassee to Montgomery and back in one day to procure me a bottle, which entirely relieved me, and enabled me, before I had taken half the quantity, to proceed on and join the army on Hatchachubba, Since my return home my son was attacked, and I sent into the city for your Tonic, and regretted to learn there was none for sale in Mobile. Cannot you send some to this place, so that our citizens may enjoy the benefits of the best medicine of the sort I have ever tried? Your attention to this request will confer a favour on the afflicted, and oblige one who has already experienced its beneficial effects.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN B. HOGAN.

Montgomery, June 30, 1836.

Messrs. Coster & Coxe—GENTLEMEN: I have used your Southern Tonic with unparalleled success. I cured four cases of Ague and Fever permanently with *one bottle* of this invaluable medicine. JESSE H. MOSELY.

From our representative to the Legislature, Col. Jno. A. Campbell.

GENTLEMEN—No medicine stands so high in my estimation as your Southern Tonic, for the cure of Ague and Fever. I used it at first by the advice of my family Physician, with success, and its effects upon more recent cases have been equally gratifying. Yours, truly,

JNO. A. CAMPBELL.

From Major J. B. MORSE.

DEAR SIRS—I had been afflicted with Ague and Fever for a long time, and although the remedies which were prescribed gave me temporary relief, yet none removed the cause of the disease, and thereby permanently cured me till I used your Southern Tonic. I did so. This gave me great confidence in it, and as I saw that you had recommended it in cases of debility, general weakness, and inactivity of the digestive organs, I induced my wife, who had been laboring under these symptoms for a year or more, to try it. She used one bottle with some evidences of an increase of health, and few bottles more taken in moderate doses entirely cured her.

Respectfully, yours,
J. B. MORSE.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, by E. J. Hale, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 50 per bottle, or $12 per dozen.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf

GROCERIES, &c.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally, to their present Stock of GROCERIES, which will be found to comprise as general an assortment as can be obtained in this Market, and to consist in part of the following articles, viz:

220 Hhds. Sugars and Molasses,
250 bags Rio Coffee,
25 do St. Domingo do,
25 tons Swedes and English Iron,
Sheet, Band and Hoop Iron,
Cast, German, Crawley, Shear, English and American Blister Steel,
100 kegs Nails,
75 dozen Patent Corn, Grass and German Scythe Blades,
25 do Frying Pans,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 bags Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 boxes Lemon Sirup,
10 baskets Sweet Oil,
10 Hhds. Crockery,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes, assorted sizes,
12 do Spades and Shovels,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
25 kegs White Lead in oil,
5 do Red do,
50 dozen Spirits Turpentine,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
50 boxes 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Glass,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Train and Lamp Oils,
Trace Chains, Anvils, Vises, Sole Leather, Mill and × cut Saws, Wagon and Cart Boxes, &c. &c.

Together with a large and general assortment of *Patent Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs*, &c. &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest Market prices.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 28, 1836. 86-tf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug and Medicine Store.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage.

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial, Siphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form, the active principles of the soot obtained from the most approved species of smilax. Castor Oil, Varnish, &c. T. J. JORDAN.

August 18. 2tf.

New Goods.

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his Stock of *Fall and Winter GOODS*, consisting in part of

7 Hhds. Porto Rico, 3 do. superior St. Croix } *SUGARS,*
50 bags prime green Rio Coffee,
20 do. do. do. Laguira do.,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
50 kegs Nails, 4d to 20d,
25 pieces Bagging, heavy 42 inch,
20 coils Rope,
Blacksmith's Bellows, 30, 32, 34 & 36 inches,
Anvils, Vises, Screwplates and Hammers,
Trace Chains, superior Axes,
3 fine twist double barrel Fowling Pieces,
Shot Guns, &c.

—ALSO—

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Caps, Blankets, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms for Cash, Produce or good notes.

Fayetteville, November 15, 1836. 15tf

BECKWITH'S PILLS. ANTI DYSPEPTIC

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

Just Received.

20 M prime Havanna Cigars.

HALL & JOHNSON.

June 28, 1836. 95-tf

NOTICE.

I FOREWARN all persons against trading for three Notes of Hand, all of which was made payable to Robert C. Hattaway, as follows, (viz) one of Four Hundred Dollars, payable or due the 1st day of January, 1838, one of Five Hundred Dollars, due the 1st day of January, 1839, also, another for Five Hundred Dollars, due the 1st day of January, 1840. All of the above mentioned Notes were given by me to the said Hattaway for a consideration which has entirely failed, and I am therefore determined not to pay the same.

HENRY T. WILLSON.

Anson County, January 23, 1837. 27tf.

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line. He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

FISH.

20 Half bbls. No. 1 MACKEREL, just received and for sale by

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

January 12, 1837. 23tf.

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

350 PACKAGES.

IN addition to my former Stock and business, I am now receiving 350 Packages of Goods, all of which is entirely new, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market, at *wholesale entirely* for *Cash* or on time for *approved notes*, (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments.) My assortment is *complete*, consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such inducements as will ensure patronage.

Orders will be punctually attended to by

C. J. ORRELL,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1837. 36tf.

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C. J. O.

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING been satisfactorily engaged for more than two years in attending to a PRIVATE

BOARDING HOUSE,

Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her HOUSE and STABLES are well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call.

E. SMITH.

Mrs. Smith is prepared to entertain Stage Passengers, should any think proper to call. Their Baggage shall be removed to and from the Stage Office free of charge.

☞ My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge, convenient to the Market and near the State Bank.

Fayetteville, April 8, 1837. 36tf.

The Charleston Courier and Cheraw Gazette will insert the above once a week three times and send their accounts to this office for payment.

Tonic Mixtures.

I DO not question the legal right, which every person has to throw together some bitter or other substances, and to send them forth to the world as a cure for Fever and Ague; this right, however it may have been abused, has been exercised at all times in every country where this complaint has prevailed; and we can now enumerate *thousands of remedies* that have been gotten up, sported their brief while, and sunk again into the oblivion whence they sprung.

But, I do most earnestly protest against the course which continues to be pursued by one person or set of persons after another, towards Rowand's Tonic Mixture. If a better, safer or more efficient medicine can be afforded by any of our quidnuncs or wiseacres, it is due to their fellow-citizens that it should be submitted for their adoption.

But we pray all who have any regard for the lives and health of the members of community, to desist from their attempts to imitate a remedy so exalted in public estimation, or to substitute for it such trash as can in no wise approach it in excellence, however easy it may be even for the *unfledged Tyro in Medicine* to resemble it in superficial appearance, taste and smell.

In order to protect those from imposition who may be inquiring after ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, and to assist them in distinguishing between the original and genuine mixture and the numerous imitations and substitutes which continue to sprout up in different points of the country, the names and whereabouts of such as have as yet been discovered are annexed.

Rowland's Tonic Mixture, by L. S. Comstock & Co., of New York.

Rushton & Aspinwall's Tonic Mixture, by Rushton & Aspinwall, New York.

Green's Tonic Mixture, by Butler & Clay, N. Y.

The Southern Tonic, by Coster & Coxe, Alabama.

Marshall's Tonic Mixture, by Charles Marshall, Philadelphia.

Cave & Schaffer's Tonic Fever and Ague Mixture, by Cave & Schaffer, Philadelphia.

The public may be saved from uncertainty as to the genuineness of ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, by calling upon his authorized agents throughout the country, or upon application to the proprietor.

JNO. R. ROWAND, M. D.
260 Market street, Philadelphia.

February 23. 32tf

Fayetteville Water Works.

AT A MEETING of the Directors of the Company, this day, Mr. A. J. Erambert was appointed Superintendant of Water Works, in place of G. Deming, Esq., resigned, and is authorized to collect all moneys due the Company for privileges subsequent to July 1st, 1836.

He was also required to enforce the Law against all persons who permit the Water to waste, in consequence of insufficient cocks, or other cause.

E. J. HALE, *President.*

Fayetteville, March 13, 1837.

Cotton in the Seed.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase and will receive at his Mill in Fayetteville, Cotton in the seed, and loose unpacked parcels of ginned Cotton, for which the highest market prices will be paid in money, or exchanged for Thread, from No. 4 to 16 inclusive.

C. P. MALLETT.

August 15, 1836. 2tf

Notice.

ALL those indebted to me are requested to settle the same with Edmund Blake, by the first of May next, or they may expect their notes or accounts to be placed in the hands of an officer, for collection, as no longer indulgence can be given

GEO. C. McNEILL.

April 11th, 1837. 36 tf.

COTTON YARN.

THE undersigned has this day reduced the prices of the Yarn manufactured at his Mill in this Town. The wholesale prices will in future be as follows:

Nos. 4, 5, and 6, ——26 Cents.
7, 8, 9, and 10, —28 do.
11, 12, and 13, —30 do.
14, 15, —32 do.
16, 17, —34 do.

C. P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, May 10, 1837. 40tf.

ICE.

PERSONS wishing *ICE* can be supplied every day (Sundays excepted) during the Season, from 4 to 6½ o'clock, A. M., and at no times during the day unless in cases of sickness. All quantities less than a peck will be sold by the pound. Cash is expected on delivery.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

May 5, 1837. 40tf

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED a large and splendid supply of

SPRING GOODS,

The principal part of which were purchased by the Package,—among which are

850 pieces Calicoes, 275 pieces Ginghams,
175 pieces French Muslins, elegant Muslin Capes,
120 pieces Irish Linen, Table Covers from 6-4 to 12 4,
8-4 Linen Diaper, Long Lawns, Bird's eye Diaper,
250 pieces blue and grey Drills, Bouen Cassimere,
Crape Camlet and Princetta,
185 pieces Linen Drilling, very cheap,
Belt, Cap and Bonnet Ribbons,
Superfine blue, black, green, olive & claret Cloth,
Do. Cassimeres, striped, checked, and plain,
25 pieces 6-4 French Bombazine, some extra sup.
3 4, 7-8, 4 4 and 6-4 brown & bleached Damasks,
Plaids and Apron Checks,
Thread Edging and Lace, Bobbinet do,
With many other articles in the Dry Goods line, in all about

315 PACKAGES.

Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase by Wholesale or Retail, will please call and examine the Goods.

April 3, 1837. 35tf

WHOLESALE STORE.

300 PACKAGES

JUST RECEIVED by the Subscribers, in addition to their former Stock, making the most complete assortment ever offered in this Market, consisting of

English, French, India and American GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, Saddles and Bridles, Groceries, &c. &c.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

15 HHDS. Porto Rico SUGAR,
4 do prime St. Croix do,
10 barrels Loaf and Lump do
100 bags prime Rio Coffee,
20 hhds. Crockery, (ass'rtd for the country,)
100 cases Men's fashionable Hats,
20 do Drab and Black Negro do,
40 do Ladies' Bonnets, newest style,
30 do Mens' & Womens' Shoes & Brogans,
25 do Cotton and Wool Cards,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
20 do 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Window Glass,
20 dozen Collins & King's Axes,
20 do Coffee Mills,
100 casks Nails, assorted,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
500 pair bright and blue Trace Chains,
20 dozen Scythes and Straw Cutters,
20 do Shovels and Spades,

Bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Powder, Shot, Lead, Smiths' Anvils and Vises, Madder, Camphor, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Starch, Brimstone, Salts, Saleratus, Gun Powder, Hyson and Young Hyson Tea, Essences, Patent Medicines, &c. and other articles too numerous to mention,—at WHOLESALE for *CASH*, good Paper, or Country Produce.

Call and examine.

NOTT & STARR, *Hay Street.*

Fayetteville, March 29, 1837. 34tf

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just opened a large and general assortment of SPRING & SUMMER

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Hardware, Cutlery, &c. &c.

Which will be sold low for Cash or on time, to punctual customers. He invites his former customers and the public to call and examine for themselves. P. P. JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 10, 1837.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 58 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by E. J. HALE.

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1837

Thomas Pate, vs. Warren Haywood and Daniel Nicholson. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.

Levied on two tracts of Land, supposed to contain two hundred acres, situate, lying and being on the head waters of Marks's Creek.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore *Ordered by the same*, That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for six successive weeks, notifying the said Warren Haywood and Daniel Nicholson, to appear at the next term of said Court to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the third Monday in July next, then and there to plead to issue, or judgment will be entered up against them pro confesso, for the Plaintiff's claim, and the Land levied on condemned, subject to the same.

Witness, Graham A. Nicholson, Clerk of our said Court at office, the third Monday in April, A. D., 1837.

[41.] G. A. NICHOLSON, Clerk.

LOST,

BETWEEN Hay Mount and the Court House, a BREAST-PIN, (Gold Stone) with two Doves on the face. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at this office, or the store of Mr. Warren Prior.

January 10, 1837. 27tf.

Convention Debates.

THE DEBATES in the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale, and also for delivery to subscribers in this place and in Bladen and Columbus counties.

E. J. HALE.

February, 1837.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers having opened a Retail Store on Green street, next door to Messrs. John Huske & Son, take this method of informing their friends that they are now receiving and daily expecting, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery Ware, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c.

Among the articles are the following:—

15 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted,)
20 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugars,
50 bags Coffee,
1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum Salt,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Rope,
10 hhds. Molasses, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

50 Bbls. No. 3 MACKEREL.

All of which will be sold low for cash.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
Green Street.

Fayetteville, August 31. 4tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received his Fall supply of Goods embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, and Glass-Ware.

—ALSO—

FUR HATS, and SEAL SKIN CAPS.

Together with various other articles too tedious to ennumerate all of which will be sold low for Cash or country produce, or on short credit for approved notes. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B. ATKINS.
Foot of Haymount.

N. B.—A few Hhds. and pipes of fourth proof French Brandy, Gin, Rum, and H. Gin, Maderia, Malaga and Champaign Wines, N. E. Rum, back country Whiskey and Brandy, &c.

G. B. ATKINS.

Oct. 5. 9-tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods.

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c.,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

September 20, 1836. 7tf

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Store next door to Mr. James Baker's Hardware Store, and has received his Fall supply of

GOODS.

Which will be sold low for cash or produce.

JONES FULLER.

October 12, 1836. 10-tf

Thomastown LIME,

150 Casks, just received, by

J. HUSKE & SON.

February 9, 1837. 27tf.

Steamer Cotton Plant.

THE new Steamer *Cotton Plant*, in connection with suitable Tow Boats, will commence operating on the Cape Fear River in fifteen or twenty days. The Proprietor is now constructing on the River bank a commodious Warehouse, where Goods and Merchandize, to and from the Interior, may be stored, free of charge and in comparative safety from the danger of Fire. Such fixtures will be connected with the Warehouse as to land Goods in better order than formerly, and without incurring the expense of drayage. The Cotton Plant is entirely new, with a draft of water adapted to the River navigation, and offers to the public the surest and most convenient mode of Transportation. Goods and Merchandize will be received and forwarded at the customary rates by

DOYLE O'HANLON,
Agent at Wilmington, N. C.
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.,
Agents at Fayetteville, N. C.

Fayetteville, March 10, 1837. 32tf

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE OF AARON BURR; Henrietta Temple, by the author of Vivian Grey; Wordsworth's Poems; Dutchman's Fireside, by Paulding; Book of St. Nicholas; Mrs. Heman's Poems; Parting Gift; Campbell's Poems; Sacred Poetry; Judge Tucker's Life of Jefferson; Spurzheim's Phrenological Works; History of China; Midshipman Easy; Rienzi; Morton's Illustrations of Consumption; Gray's Operative Chemist; Suddard's British Pulpit; Taylor's Holy Living and Dying; Girl's Own Book; Boy's do; Social Choir; Parlour Letter Writer; Preston's Book Keeping; Missouri Harmony; Course of Time; Sword's Almanac; Western Songster; Doane's Magrier's Midwifery; &c. &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

March 14, 1837.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the night of the 13th instant, three Negroes, viz: a fellow named ENOCH, about 50 years of age, well set, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, a little bow legged, hair bushy, complexion a little light, intelligent, and answers questions with great propriety, but is slow in doing so. Two girls, daughters of the above, one about 20 years of age—the other 18. The elder, named JINNEY, thick and chunky—the younger, MARY, spare made.—They left without the slightest provocation, which leaves me utterly at a loss to conceive their design. From the quantity of plunder taken with them, it is believed they are assisted by some white person. The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of the above Negroes, and either delivery to me, at my residence in Sumter District, S. C., or confinement in any Jail of this or any adjoining State, so that I get them. A proportional reward will be given for either singly.

WILLIS SPANN.

Sumter District, May 20, 1837. 42 6w.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER is receiving a large Stock of GOODS, of every description, which will be sold uncommonly cheap, being bought recently at the New York Auctions.

JOHN McARN.

May 17, 1837. 41tf

BUTTER.

A FEW Firkins Mountain BUTTER, for sale by

J. G. & J. H. COOK.

May 30, 1837. 43 4w

Commission & For... Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having ... in Wilmington for the purpose ... the above business, respectfully ... vices to the public. Goods consigned ... forwarded with the utmost dispatch ... ry particularity observed.—Particular ... oe paid to the sale of Tobacco, ... Staves, &c. as well as the purchase ... flatters himself that a knowledge of ... bined with unremitting attention, ... a share of public patronage.

WM. O. ...

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott ... Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker ... Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. ...

20 BOXES (2 dozen) fine old ... has had the advantage ... the East Indies,
12 baskets fine Champagne ...
A few dozen old Port Wine ...
A few casks Red Clover Seed ...
A few casks Ground Plaister ...
2000 bushels Turk's Island Salt,
600 sacks Liverpool Salt,
150 bags Coffee, various qualities ...
90 pieces heavy German ...
100 kegs White Lead in Oil ... common,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware and ...

For sale by

JOHN HUSKE ...

November 3, 1836.

Dissolution of Copar...

THE firm of G. & L. Huribut ... by mutual consent on the 1st ... All persons indebted to said firm ... make immediate payment to A. M. ... is fully authorised to grant discharges.

GOOLD H...
LEVI HU...

January 17.

For Sale,

20 Bags prime old W...
for FAMILY USE.
10 Bbls. bright St. Croix SU...
6 Single Florida Moss Mat...

J. HUS...

January 19, 1837.

Notice,

THAT the Subscriber received ... ministration on the personal ... thew Miles Draughon, dec'd, at S... 1836, of Cumberland County Co... having claims against the Estate ... ceased, are hereby requested to ... the Subscriber within the time pre... or this notice will be plead in bar ... and all persons indebted to said ... quested to pay the Subscriber.

WM. C. DRAUGH...

September 5, 1836.

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the late ... & JOHNSON, are hereby ... subscriber alone is authorized to ... and it is essential that the accounts ... tled without delay.

DANI...

Fayetteville, January 27.

HOLBROOK'S BE...

For Churches, Manufactories ... &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated ... ders in this country, having ... ments with the Subscriber to receive ... all orders for their Bells of any size ... which they will warrant of the very ... quality, not surpassed by any Bells ... Also, Town Clocks, Church and ... of superior finish and tones. Orders ... information given by

JAMES ...

N B. They will warrant their Bells ... any fail to give satisfaction, they may ... ed for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 26.

French Burr Mill ... For Wheat, and Cologne ... Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent ... the above Mill Stones in this ... Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, ... would here inform those wanting ... they can be furnished by sending ... me at this place. We *warrant* the ... *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new ... stead.

C. J. ORR...
Brick Building...

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836.

LEETE & CO...

HAVE just received their FALL ... TER supply of

DRY GOOD...

GROCERIES, HARD... Crockery, Hats and ...

Which they offer low for Cash or ... Country Produce.

October 19, 1836.

Rowand's Tonic ...

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE A... A FRESH SUPPLY of this val... lar Medicine. Just receive...

December 6, 1836.

Iron and Molas...

In Store and for Sale by the ...
20 Tons Swedes Iron, (ass...
10 do. English.
40 hhds. prime retailing M...

THOS. SAND...

To Farmers.

JUST RECEIVED, eight and a ... Nova Scotia PLASTER, the ... manure. Those that want rich ... to apply for this Plaster, as now is ... it advantageously. Call on J. E. ... doors south of the Market.

Fayetteville, March 27, 1837.

Just received

A FEW casks Thomastown Lime ...
20 barrels calcined Plaister Pa...
ing or casting,
20 do. Nova Scotia Plaister ...
Manure,
Hair and Laths kept constantly ...
All of which I will sell low for C...
He intends to keep a large and ... these articles at all times, and from ... for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and ... can always speak confidently as to ... the articles.

JOHN E. PAT...
3 doors South of the ...

February 22, 1837.

For Sale.

2 FIRST RATE YOUNG *Horses*
1 Second hand WAGON, with ... Gear. Apply to

C. J. ...

May 3, 1837.

Cheap Pap...

For sale at the Book Store of ...